THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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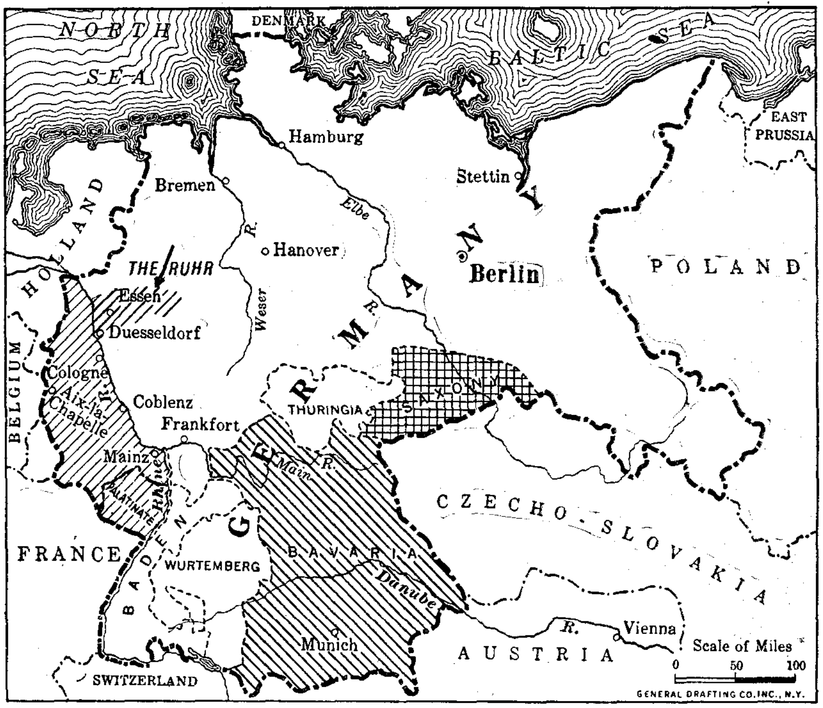
IS POINCARÉ TO BLAME FOR THE GERMAN SMASH?

IN THE SAME LITTLE WORKROOM in Berlin where Bismarck, a little more than fifty years ago, brought to birth his dream of a German Empire, Chancellor Stresemann to-day sits facing the bleak prospect of its dissolution. Haggard and ill, the correspondents picture him struggling doggedly to avert the break-up of the German Republic, which is what now remains of Bismarck's building. The disruptive forces which he must control and reconcile, if his country is to be saved from disintegration, are Monarchism in Bavaria and in the north, Communism in Saxony, Thuringia, and other industrial centers, and republican Separatism in the Rhineland and the Ruhr basin. As John Clayton reports the situation in a Berlin dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune:* "Democracy's crisis has broken in Germany. Chancellor Stresemann is fighting for the German people against the Reds who would drag them into the pit of Communism, and against the Monarchists who would bring back an autocrat who would rule them for the benefit of the great industrialists." If he loses his fight, pessimistic observers tell us, the resulting chaos will sweep away the Allies' last chance of recovering reparations from Germany, will make problematical the payment of debts among the Allies, will open the door of Europe to Red Russia, and may precipitate another world war. There are others, however, who can foresee none of these dire results, and who maintain that the disintegration of Germany would be a matter of slight concern except to the Germans.



WHERE GERMAN UNITY IS THREATENED

If the German Empire breaks up, there may be an independent monarchist Bavaria, including Wurtemberg and Baden; a Socialist republic in Saxony; a new Rhenish republic, in the territory shown on the map; and a separate government in the old Rhine Palatinate, also shown on the map. Besides these Separatist movements and the French occupation of the Ruhr. monarchistic developments in Northern Germany add to the worries of the rulers at Berlin.

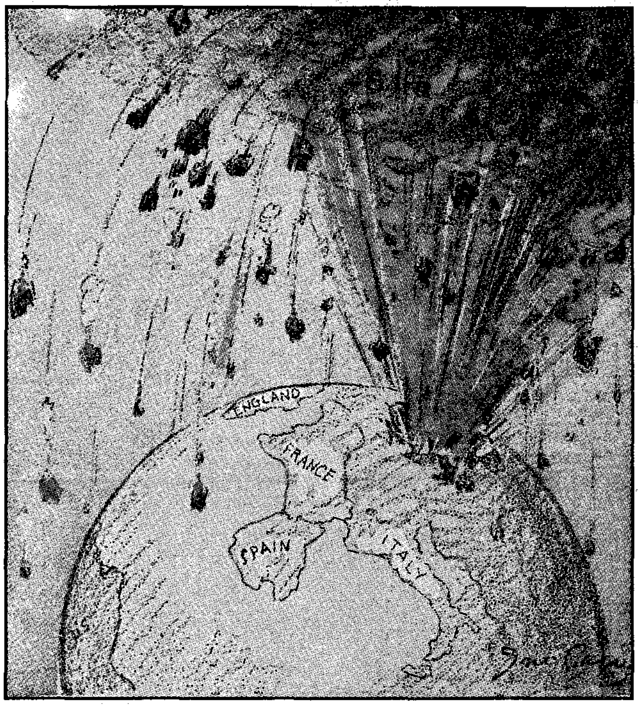
Among those who predict disaster there is a marked tendency to place the blame on the shoulders of Premier Poincaré. When Chancellor Stresemann, about the middle of October, announced the discontinuance of all reparations payments to France, he was quoted as saying: "Now we have forced Poincaré to show his true colors. Now all the world knows, and the rest of the Allies know, that France's objective is not reparations, but annihilation of the German Reich." A week later, when President Ebert told the Stresemann Cabinet that the Government had neither the force nor the means to check the mutiny of Bavaria and the Separatist movement in the Rhineland, he exprest the opinion that Bavaria was "acting with the consent, if not the understanding, of France." David Lloyd George, speaking in Louisville, declared that he had not the least doubt that French money had gone into the financing of the Rhineland Separatist movement as part of a scheme to disrupt Germany; and in Indianapolis he said:

> "This is a good test to see whether France is after reparations or the Rhineland. If Germany breaks up, nobody will get any reparations. The only one able to pay reparations is an integral Germany."

According to Maj.-Gen. H. T. Allen, who was in command of the American troops on the Rhine, "many approaches were made by French officials to permit in the territory we occupied a separation movement sponsored by the French." "But," adds General Allen, "even in this plan French opinion was divided—as divided as it was over the invasion of the Ruhr." These Rhineland Separatist movements, declares Pierrepont B. Noyes in the New York *World,* "are absolutely of French origin, are carried out under French protection, and are abhorred by the great mass of the people." Mr. Noyes explains that he speaks with authority, because as American Rhineland Commissioner in 1919-1920 he was "very much behind the scenes during the Dorten rebellion."

"The finger of the dead Napoleon is tracing out the map of Europe," declares another writer in the New York *World:*

"As did Napoleon so does Poincaré. By steadily refusing to accept the offers of a Germany driven to desperation by the fear



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DEUTSCHLAND UBER ALLES!

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

of disintegration, Poincaré has made the break-up of Germany inevitable—for the security of France.

"Napoleon used the force of arms to split Germany. Poincaré has cut Germany to pieces by the wedge of economic pressure. If successful his venture may prove more lasting, for by that same pressure he has made the people of those regions do the cutting themselves. He can afford to leave them to work out their own destiny and permit the economic law to work for France."

From *The World* we also quote what is perhaps the most comprehensive editorial indictment of Premier Poincaré's policy that we have seen:

"M. Poincaré has always believed in extending the French frontier to the Rhine. The records of the Peace Conference show that clearly. And altho the Conference turned him down, the evidence is beyond dispute that from the time French troops entered the Rhineland they began to subsidize German conspirators like Dr. Dorten and to intrigue with them for the disruption of Germany. But against British and American opposition in Cologne and Coblenz the intrigue was a failure, especially as the Briand Government never whole-heartedly supported the plot of the Quai d'Orsay and the French General Staff.

"But with the accession of M. Poincaré the scheme was revived and became the main objective of French policy. We know exactly what that policy is, because the plan for it was contained in a secret report to the French Government made by M. Dariac, President of the Finance Commission of the Chamber of Deputies. This secret report was discovered and was published in *The World* and the Manchester *Guardian* in November, 1922. The Dariac report is the outline of French policy which M. Poincaré has carried out. The object of that policy in the blunt and, as he hoped, secret words of M. Dariac is 'to detach from Germany a free Rhineland under the military guard of France and Belgium.'

"M. Dariac explained secretly to M. Poincaré how he should go about accomplishing that aim. 'The whole of French policy in the Rhineland is at all times subordinate to one primary condition—the prolonged maintenance of our Army of the Rhine in the occupied territories.' For without assurance that the French Army would remain to protect them, the subsidized traitors would not dare to act.

"The way to stay on the Rhine a long time was to make it impossible for Germany to fulfil the Treaty. Therefore M. Poincaré has always demanded more of Germany than Germany could pay. That is why he has consistently refused all offers of a business-like settlement. He did not wish a settlement. He wished to avoid a settlement and to stay on the Rhine.

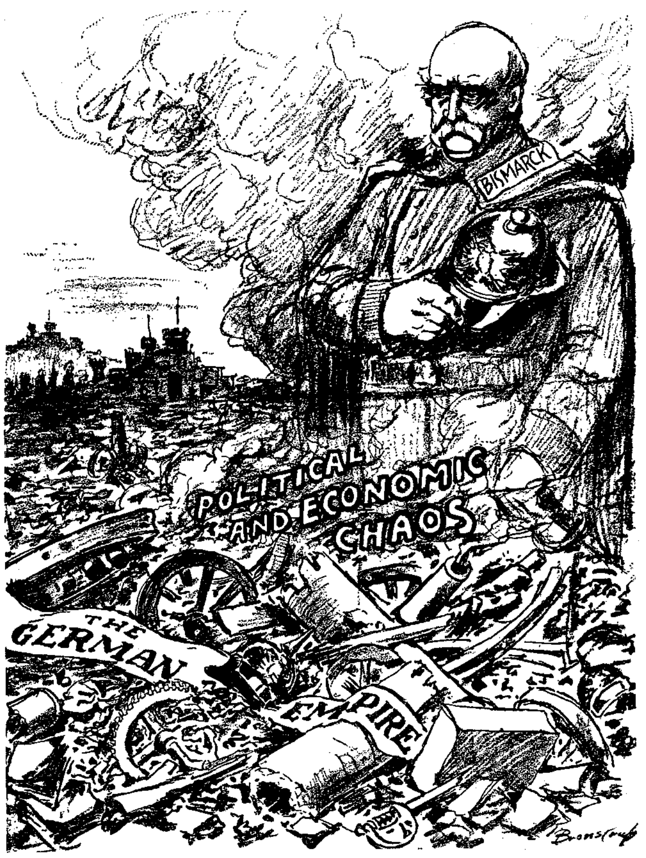
"The next step was to destroy the Central Government of Germany and its hold on the Rhineland. For that purpose the Ruhr was invaded. M. Poincaré knew what M. Clemenceau had said, and what every other observer knew—that no Government could live at Berlin which submitted tamely to the seizure of the Ruhr. He knew also that no Government could survive the misery and strain of resistance in the Ruhr. So M. Poincaré went ruthlessly ahead. While the German Government was bankrupting itself finally in the hopeless support of passive resistance, he created a reign of terror in the Rhineland and deported practically all the leaders who might offer resistance to a separate republic.

"In the meantime he promised the world that he would negotiate with Germany when passive resistance ended. This was insincere, because he expected the Rhineland to break away before the resistance ended. It did not. The German Government surrendered before the conspiracy was perfected. Therefore for several weeks M. Poincaré has been dodging and postponing the negotiations he had promised.

"He was playing for time, time for the Separatists to become fully organized. He pretended to negotiate with Stinnes. He refused to meet German officials. He made demands for payment which he knew Germany could not pay. His real purpose always was to avoid negotiations with Berlin, and therefore with London, until Germany had been broken up. Then he would not have to negotiate with any one except Separatists financed by France and supported by French bayonets."

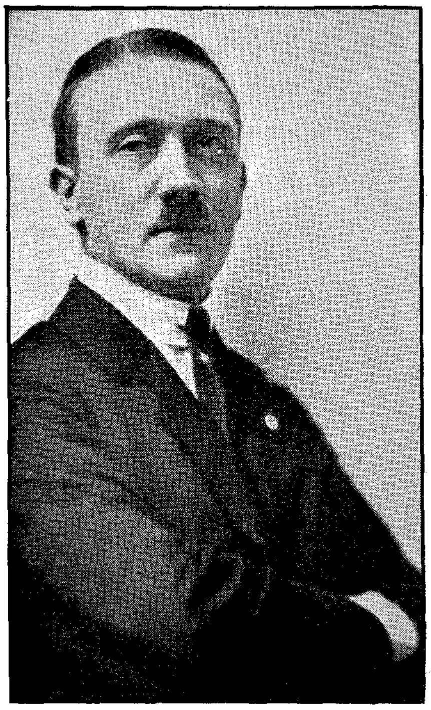
Poincaré's aim, says the Boston *Globe,* has been not reparations, but "the destruction of industrial Germany." And in the New York *Evening Post* we are told that—

"France and Belgium are now on trial before the court of world opinion. During the protracted struggle in the Ruhr the two allies have had their share of sympathy from the outside, because the Ruhr was there interpreted as an attempt to collect just reparations. But if the Rhineland adventure is permitted to continue, it goes without saying that this attitude of tolerance for the French method of debate will vanish and be replaced by an attitude of sharp conviction that France is engaged upon a work not of reparations but of destruction. M. Poincaré may feel himself strong enough to defy Germany to do her worst. He can not defy the world. It would be a moral isolation ever so much more real than the diplomatic isolations with which the story of the last few years has been replete.



WILL THIS BE THE FATE OF HIS HANDIWORK?

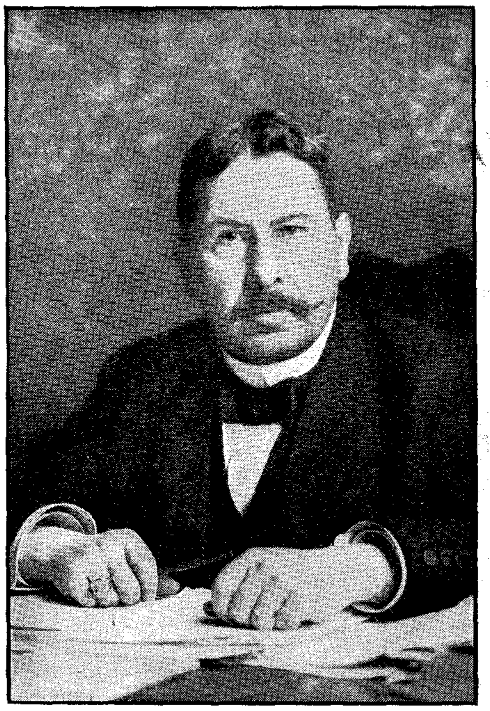
—Bronstrup in the San Francisco *Chronicle.*



International Newsreel photograph

THE "GRAY-SHIRT" LEADER

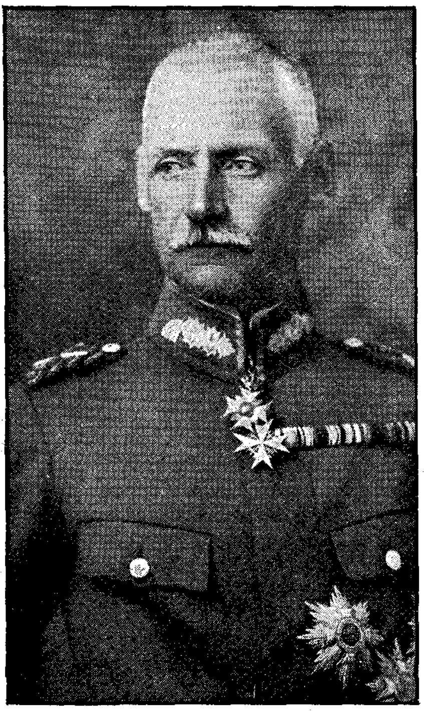
Adolph Hitler, who expects his National Socialists to be "the sledge-hammer of Germany's resurrection."



International Newsreel photograph

THE BAVARIAN DICTATOR

Dr. Von Kahr considers Bavaria the champion of German patriotism against Marxian Socialism.



"KING OF BAVARIA"

So Bavarian Monarchists hail former Crown Prince Rupprecht of the ancient house of Wittelsbach.

THREE MEN OF THE HOUR IN BAVARIA

The very best thing M. Poincaré can do for his own country is to stamp out the secessionist movement on the Rhine. It is the only thing he can do for the welfare of France in the long run."

A flat denial, however, that French money was behind the Rhineland Separatist movement has been issued by the French Foreign Office, according to an Associated Press dispatch. "There is absolutely no foundation" for this charge, we are assured. Senator Paul Dupuy, owner of the *Petit Parisien*, who is visiting this country, declares that "France does not want Germany to disintegrate, for France would not then be able to collect reparations which are her just due." The French attitude toward the Rhineland Separatists, reports a Paris correspondent of the New York *Sun and Globe*, is one of "benevolent neutrality." "If a Rhineland republic establishes itself, the French will seek to have it placed under interallied tutelage, and perhaps later under that of the League of Nations," according to a Paris dispatch to the New York *Times;* and in another dispatch from the French capital to the Chicago *Daily News* we read:

> "While the mass of French opinion looks not unfavorably upon the new Rhenish Republic, the inner circle are divided, and a note of vigilant skepticism is growing.
>
> "The motives underlying Separatism are believed to be:
>
> "First, a desire to obtain from the Allies that material assistance which Berlin announces it can no longer give.
>
> "Second, a desire to escape from the burden of reparations as far as possible by pretending hostility to Prussia and great friendship for France.
>
> "The fact that the Separatists thus far have met with almost no resistance on the part of the Prussian authorities and police increases French suspicions, which seem equally shared by the Belgian press and public. It is feared the German nation, having failed to break France's grip by economic and diplomatic measures, intends now to make a supreme effort to escape piecemeal the treaty obligations which it has been unable to escape as a whole.
>
> "This, many have begun to fear, is the real mainspring of Bavarian and Saxon Separatism as well as that of Rhineland."

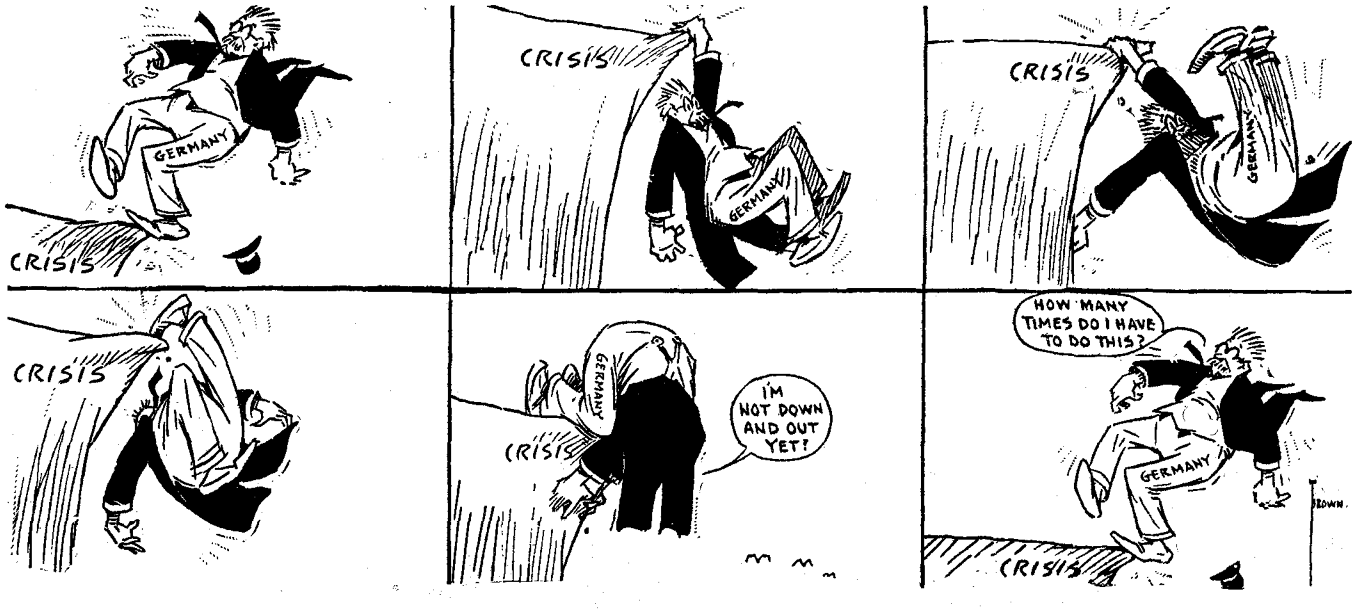
A significant fact, we are told, is that in the first few hours of the new republic the French franc declined steadily.

"It will be hard for Germans to maintain with a grave face that their violent disagreements among themselves have been forced upon them by the Machiavellian policy of France," remarks the New York *Times*, which goes on to say:

> "Until a few days ago they were assuring us that this policy had had the effect of uniting all Germans in patriotic and indissoluble bonds. If those bonds are now snapping asunder, the reason will have to be looked for in Berlin and Leipsic and Munich, not in Paris. It may be that we are witnessing a confirmation of the view held by Bismarck and reiterated only ten years ago by Prince Buelow, that the German people are sadly deficient in political ability."

Those who accuse France of scheming to dismember Germany, adds *The Times*, "ignore the fact that, much as France wants security, her need for reparations is compelling." And in the New York *Courrier des Etats Unis*, a French newspaper which is read all over the United States, we are informed that despite the avalanche of calumny against France, loosed as a result of the Separatist demonstrations in the Rhineland, the French press remains calm, knowing that "the Government of France has never dreamed of following Anglo-Saxon precedent by making out of the Rhineland either a Panama or an Egypt." This daily goes on to say:

> "In fact, the Poincaré Government has prudently held itself aloof from the Separatists agitation in the Rhineland. In Paris some have even believed that there was connivance between Berlin and the chiefs of the Rhineland rising, which happened to break out at the most inopportune moment, and under the direction of two unknowns. It is to be remarked, also, that there are frank manifestations of Separatism also in Bavaria and in Saxony. Is France the instigator of these movements? Would France be favoring Communism at Leipsic, Monarchism at Munich, and a bourgeois republic at Aix-la-Chapelle? This Machiavellian combination is unimaginable if only for the reason that it is extremely doubtful that it would serve the interests of France. . . .
>
> "The Rhinelanders are Germans who have no particular sympathy for the French. But Prussia, after the Armistice, as during the war, staked all to win all. She practised a policy of insensate destruction, ruined the quasi-democratic régime of the revolution,



THE EUROPEAN MOVIE THRILLER

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

provoked the occupation of the Ruhr by her obstinacy, and engineered the financial failure and economic chaos of Germany for the benefit of the big industrialists—and that is why the Rhinelanders turned away from the Prussians. . . ."

Referring to the charges that France is intriguing to dismember Germany, which this French daily declares are not only false but foolish, because such a policy could in no way help France, it remarks:

"The secret of this unjust campaign against France is not difficult to pierce. On the one hand, there is a section of English opinion which would like to see England dominate the European Continent and, therefore, there is no wish to see France powerful in Europe. On the other hand, in America there are the pro-Germans, disguised as pacifists, and a clan of journalists who are caught with the idea of Anglo-Saxon supremacy throughout the world. France bothers these people, and so French power must be destroyed."

Why blame France for the fact that Germany is reaping what she has sown? asks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which thinks that "there might be worse things for European peace than a Balkanized Germany." To quote this Philadelphia paper at length:

"Germany is now in the first pangs of what may or may not be dissolution. Nine years ago she menaced Europe; five years ago she was menacing the world, but to-day she is menaced by national death.

"Rhineland Separatists are trying to carve out for themselves a new State. Week by week Bavaria is loosing the bonds binding her to the Reich. In Saxony and Thuringia the drift is toward Communism. The faint outlines of what may be three new Teuton States are beginning to emerge in Germany.

"German disintegration into three such States would give France what she craves above reparations, and hopes for above all things else. It would give her security for years, possibly for generations, against another drive across the Rhine by a united Germany. In achieving security by this division of the enemies, France might be forced to take less in the matter of reparations than she has demanded; but she could well afford to take less. There is, however, no reason for believing a neighboring Rhineland, studded with Teuton industry, and unwilling Prussia or even a stiff-necked Bavaria, would be able to escape pro-rating of payments in the end. If unable to escape united, divided they would be even less able to evade.

"France may or may not welcome Germany's dissolution. She may regard it as another Teutonic move to avoid the just penalties of German outrage. Whatever the French feeling, the German situation can not be laid wholly at the doors of France. Certainly it can not be summed up as having been willed and engineered by Paris. All Germany has insisted that French demands were unifying the Reich against a common enemy. The Ruhr invasion was hailed in Berlin as a French blunder, forcing German solidarity and rallying all classes to the Fatherland. French pressure has never relented and, despite this, Germans are turning each upon the other.

"The seeds of dissolution lie deeper than this. After all, it is no marvel that disintegration has attacked the Reich. Germany was created and ruled by Might, and its god was Might. When the empire passed, German mentality refused to take democracy seriously. Since 1918 stop-gap governments have been created and have ruled by a new Might, that of Industrialism and Big Business.

"These puppet rulers rigged the world swindle of the debased marks, aided and abetted the ruin of German investors and the middle class by wiping out public debts with worthless paper, and, with crazed futility, threw into the Ruhr sink-hole what German gold was left. They forced German currency into a grotesque nightmare of inflation, and have left only two classes in the land, the Industrialists, who own everything, and the Workers, who have nothing.

"Germany reaps what she has sown. Her sins felt, rather than understood, by her people, are finding her out. A judgment is descending upon her. Her rotting governments, her swindlings, whinings, abuses and evasions, her moral bankruptcy and political crookedness have loosed resentful, half-blind forces that threaten to destroy her. She may find that the wages of national sin are national death.

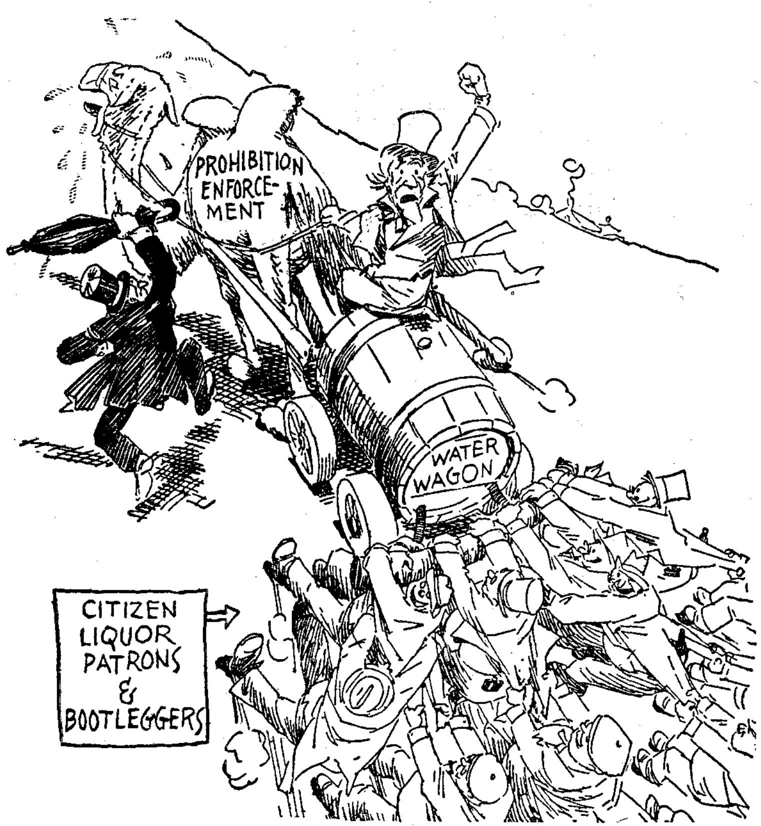
"No outside people can help or hinder these German forces now. They must work themselves out. If the German soul is saved, it must be saved by a reborn German spirit and conscience. Outside pressure would be foolish and dangerous. Germans must themselves ride the German wild horses.

"If a break-up must come, the world, remembering that unified, mail-clad Germany of 1914, will view it with a certain philosophy. Of two evils, it might not be the worse."

Reminding us that Bismarck himself exprest doubt as to the durability of the Germany he built, the Baltimore *Evening Sun* remarks: "A keen student of German nature, he was aware of those forces of disintegration which for half a century were supprest by his own genius and by the indomitable will of Prussia and the house of Hohenzollern." On the other hand, we are assured by President Masaryk of Czecho-Slovakia, one of the most brilliant and scholarly of European statesmen, that "a nation like Germany can not be broken to pieces and destroyed." As quoted in an Associated Press dispatch, he goes on to say: "Some of the German States—there are too many of them—are undergoing political changes, and such States as Saxony and Bavaria, always more or less independent, are strengthening their positions at the expense of Berlin. But that is merely a shifting of the center of things, and is not the break-up of Germany."

THE WAR ON THE PROHIBITION FRONT

THE WAR ON THE PROHIBITION FRONT has been particularly violent since the Conference of Governors, called by President Coolidge to consider cooperation between the State and Federal Governments. In fact, remarks Mark Sullivan in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, "there has arisen the parallel to the Taft-Roosevelt fight of 1912." So far, however, casualties have been few, despite such verbal broadsides as Mr. Coolidge's scathing reply to Governor Pinchot's charge that no sincere effort has been made to enforce Prohibition; the Governor's four pointed suggestions a day or two later as to what the Administration in general and the Treasury Department in particular should do to "stop the flood of illegal liquor at its source"; the statement by Prohibition Commissioner Haynes that the Pinchot suggestions had been included long since in Federal liquor regulations; the charge by the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church that, altho Mr. Haynes is an honest and efficient enforcement officer, he is being handicapped by his immediate superiors, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Blair, and the broad intimation that neither of these "higher-ups" is "fitted for the responsibility" of enforcing Prohibition; the denial by Mr. Haynes that he is being hampered in his work, and, finally, the reply of Mr. Mellon, as the chief officer of the Government charged with enforcement, that many improvements could be made in Federal enforcement if men and money were available.



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IT'S GOING TO BE UPHILL WORK IF WE'RE ALL GOING TO DRAG OUR FEET

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

Nobody denies that these days have been hectic ones along the Prohibition front. And in the editorial barrage the likeness of the Prohibition battle to the real thing is strest by such familiar Army phrases as "smoke screen," and "passing the buck," while the difference appears in the statement by the Jersey City *Journal*, for example, that there were few casualties because "most of the guns were loaded with blank cartridges."

It will be recalled that President Coolidge said, in his first lengthy utterance on a public question since his accession to the office, that the responsibility for enforcement rests with the States as well as with the Federal Government, and that—

> "The machinery for the enforcement of the law is that supplied by the acts of Congress and the acts of the State Legislatures. That machinery must be used to the full extent of its capacity to secure the enforcement of the law. It is certainly my own purpose so to use it. The people are going to continue to yield obedience to the law. This principle will continue to prevail whenever the American people shall pass judgment upon it, because it is the foundation of all their institutions.
>
> "The Constitution and the laws of the nation and of the several States are binding alike upon all the inhabitants. It is the Constitution which we have given our oaths to support—the Constitution which requires of the President that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and the State constitutions lay a similar obligation upon their Governors.
>
> "No provision of the Eighteenth Amendment, or the National Prohibition Law, contemplates any surrender of State responsibility. Under them Prohibition becomes obligatory in all States, for the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are specifically declared by the Federal Constitution to be the supreme law of the land. They are binding upon every inhabitant. But there still remains to the States the power, specifically reserved in the Eighteenth Amendment, to pass enforcing acts, and there is still on them a joint responsibility to enact and execute enforcement laws, which may not always be exercised, but which can never be avoided.
>
> "The complementary duty to enforcement of the law is obedience to the law. That rests with the people themselves.
>
> "The Constitution and the laws are perfectly plain, and the directions which they contain to the President and the Governors are equally plain. The country ought to . . . comprehend that when laws have been made there is, and can be, no question about the duty of executives to enforce them with such instruments and by such means as the law provides for securing enforcement. They have no alternative.
>
> "A Government which does not enforce its laws is unworthy of the name of government, and can not expect to hold either the support of its own citizens or the respect of the informed opinion of the world."

The program which President Coolidge laid before the Conference of Governors, including about two-thirds of the State Executives, and to which only three or four Governors took exception, was as follows:

> "1. Coordination of all Federal, State, county and municipal forces.
>
> "2. To call upon the press to support Prohibition law enforcement, stress law observance, and treat the enforcement program commensurate with the gravity of lawlessness.
>
> "3. To call conventions of municipal, county and State enforcement officials at a convenient date, to discuss and adopt a program for the State, the Federal Government pledging every possible support to these conventions.
>
> "4. To call upon the prosecuting attorneys in the various districts of the State to confer on this problem, pledging support with every facility to aid in such discussions.
>
> "5. To adopt whatever means are practicable to cause lawless citizens and aliens to respect the majesty and sancity of the law, and to respect the various agencies enforcing it.
>
> "6. Cooperation by national authorities in all these activities.
>
> "7. Education of the school children as to the evils of liquor."

To the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* "this suggests no new departures in enforcement, but rather new insistence on old principles. But "the President's speech and program will carry conviction to the country," believes the Washington *Star*, and the New York *Times* is sure that "politicians who think to further their ambitions by attacking or undermining the President in the matter of Prohibition enforcement will only break their teeth." As a direct result of the Conference of Governors, thinks the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, "President Coolidge has fortified himself with enough ammunition to demand of the next session of Congress increased appropriations for the enforcement of the Prohibition Law." Moreover, insists the Washington *Post:*

> "Mr. Coolidge has performed a great public service by reminding people of their duty under the law. The Prohibition question does not affect merely officers of the law and violators thereof. It affects every citizen, and each individual is bound to be either a law supporter or a lawbreaker."

Carter Field, writing from Washington to the New York *Tribune*, maintains that "if it is Governor Pinchot's intention to obtain a grasp on the dry sentiment of the nation which may sweep him into the White House," he is reckoning without his host. For—

> "Coolidge stands for law enforcement. If useful suggestions regarding enforcement are made, Coolidge will be the first to accept them. Furthermore, with the dry majority in the present Congress so strong, any obvious changes in the law which would aid Prohibition enforcement could be rushed through with comparative ease."

"So long as the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law are on the statute books, they must be sustained by the concurrent action of the nation and the States," observes the Providence *Journal*, and this may be said to be the attitude taken by the many editors who uphold the President. Incidentally, there are forthcoming several strong hints that Mr. Pinchot clean house in his own State before criticizing Federal enforcement. "The Governor should approach President Coolidge in a cooperative instead of a critical way," thinks the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

The former Chief Forester, on the other hand, has many defenders of his course, who at the same time endeavor to belittle the results of the Conference of Governors. Angus McSween, Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, declares that the President "intimated no intention of changing the existing system of Federal enforcement, promised no overhauling of the regulations, and evinced no real knowledge of the subject or any warm desire to deal with it." "For all practical purposes, the President's law enforcement conference with the Governors left the issue where it found it," agrees Robert Barry, Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "The Conference offered an opportunity for gestures, stage-play and vain speeches," remarks the Jersey City *Journal*, "and the outcome is just about what might have been expected with all hands maneuvering for the political spotlight." This, it might be added, is the attitude taken by the Pittsburgh *Post*, Birmingham *Age-Herald*, Newark *News*, New York *World*, Chicago *Journal*, Springfield *Union*, and other papers. As the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* remarks:

> "The President delivered himself of several self-evident truths which no one can successfully refute. The people, however, are looking to Mr. Coolidge for something definite and decisive, and what they will find in his address to the Governors can not be said to conform exactly to that description."

In a statement issued the day after the Conference, Mr. Pinchot said, after offering the closest cooperation of Pennsylvania's force with the Federal Government enforcement officials:

> "The Conference, not having discust the practical details of how to enforce the law, I venture in pursuance of the President's suggestion to point out concretely how, in my opinion, the sources of illegal domestic liquor can be dried up.
>
> "The Federal Government has the right to give or refuse a permit to make or dispose of beer, liquor, or alcohol in any form, and to prescribe its conditions. If the Federal Government would write into each of its permits to manufacture, transport, store or utilize alcoholic liquids certain simple conditions, it would make law-breaking so difficult as to be virtually impossible under anything short of actual collusion between lawbreakers and the enforcement officials."

It was the publication of this program, we are told in another Washington dispatch to *The Ledger*, which brought from Prohibition Commissioner Haynes the statement that all the Governor's suggestions had been included long since in Federal liquor regulations, and another from Mr. Mellon to the effect that the public may look for tightening of all Federal restrictions on the withdrawal and movement of liquor. Apparently, however, the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church has little faith in the Secretary of the Treasury and his right-hand enforcement man, for it says:

> "Mr. Mellon, however fit a Secretary of the Treasury he may be, should not have the responsibility for Prohibition enforcement. Neither by conviction nor inclination is he fitted for that responsibility.
>
> "Commissioner of Internal Revenue Blair knows politics, but Prohibition enforcement is not in the sphere of politics, and particularly of petty politics.
>
> "Haynes is an honest man and a man of ability. He is a sincere prohibitionist and, if permitted, could do the country a service. He is not being permitted."

Furthermore, asserts this militant dry organization:

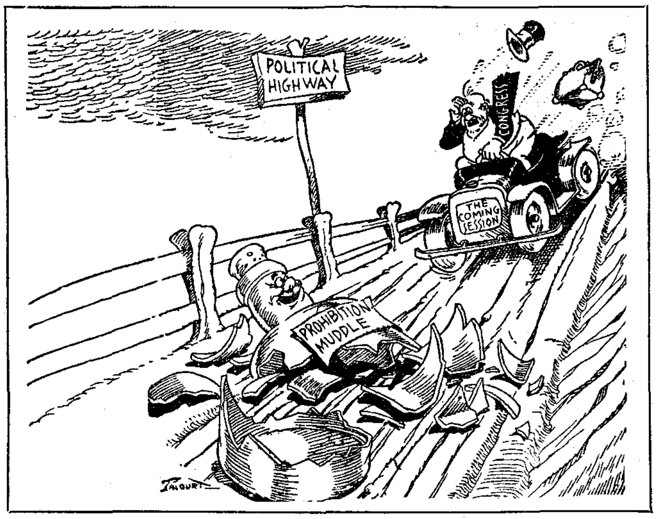
> "President Coolidge is an honest man. He wants to see the law enforced. The time has come for him to see that it is enforced, and to see to it personally. There are several things he could do.
>
> "1. He could favor the creation of the Prohibition unit as a separate bureau, with a real prohibitionist having real power at the head of it—one who can be held responsible for results.
>
> "2. Or, he could replace the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue with a fighting prohibitionist, letting the new Commissioner and Haynes reconstruct the unit.
>
> "3. He could come out flat-footed in support of the Prohibition Law, not just 'because it is the law,' but because Prohibition is an American policy.
>
> "4. He could pass the word down the line to the American people that the Government is determined to enforce this law; that it means business."

Secretary Mellon says he has in mind three methods of Prohibition enforcement, but that in order to put them into effect he must have more money and men. These methods, as reported in the New York *Herald*, are:

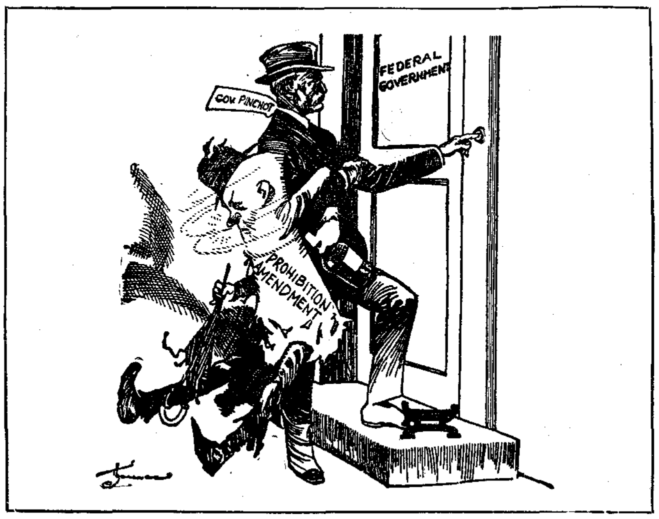
> "First—Keeping at least one enforcement officer in each operating brewery at all hours of the day and night.
>
> "Second—Spending three or four million dollars for fast boats for the Coast Guard Service to run down rum-smugglers.
>
> "Third—Employment of more agents for general work in the cities, and particularly in the wet spots."

The New York *Evening Post* also offers, in addition to these, a few suggestions of its own "to infuse greater energy into the enforcement of Prohibition." Says this paper:

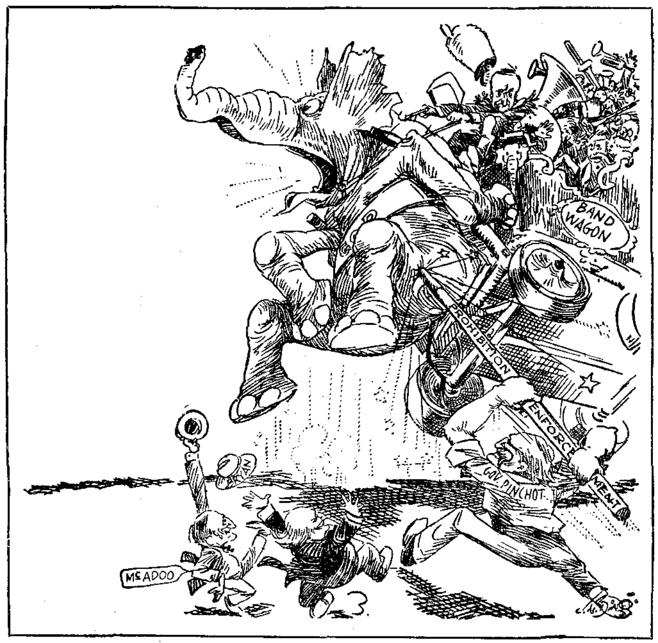
> "One of these is to take the enforcement service out of politics. It was a gross blunder to leave the army of enforcement officers outside of the Civil Service rules. By yielding on this point, Congress has rendered enforcement a double burden—the Government has had to fight the bootleggers and some of its own officers simultaneously. A word from Mr. Coolidge will go far to end this scandal.
>
> "The other thing which President Coolidge can do to improve the enforcement of Prohibition is to estimate the amount of money that will be required to reduce the violation of the law to a minimum, and lay this before Congress.
>
> "Until Mr. Coolidge has done these two things—until he has taken the enforcement service out of politics and asked Congress for an adequate appropriation—he will be open to Governor Pinchot's attacks. When he has done these things, his appeal to the Governors to do their part in enforcement will be unanswerable."


POLITICAL HIGHWAY
CONGRESS
THE COMING SESSION
PROHIBITION MUDDLE
TALBURG

CAN HE DODGE AROUND IT?
—Talburg in the Pittsburgh *Press.*


FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
GOV PINCHOT
PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

BRINGING HIM HOME
—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*


BAND WAGON
PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT
GOV PINCHOT
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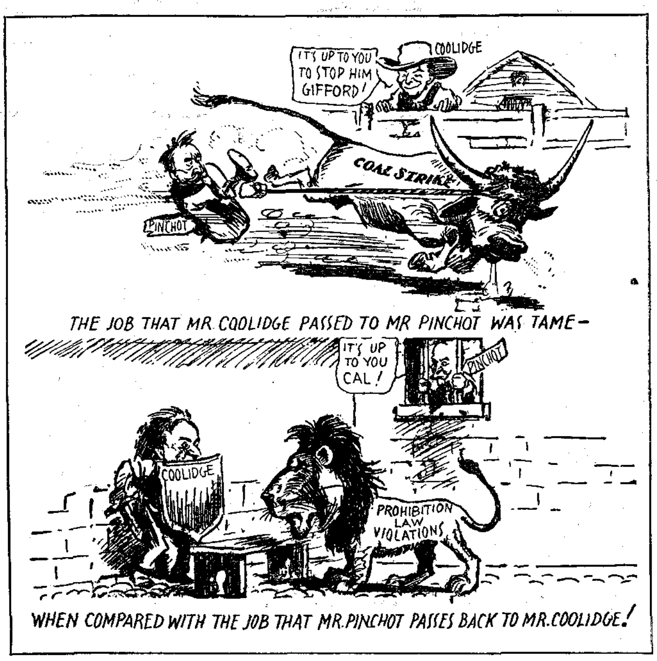
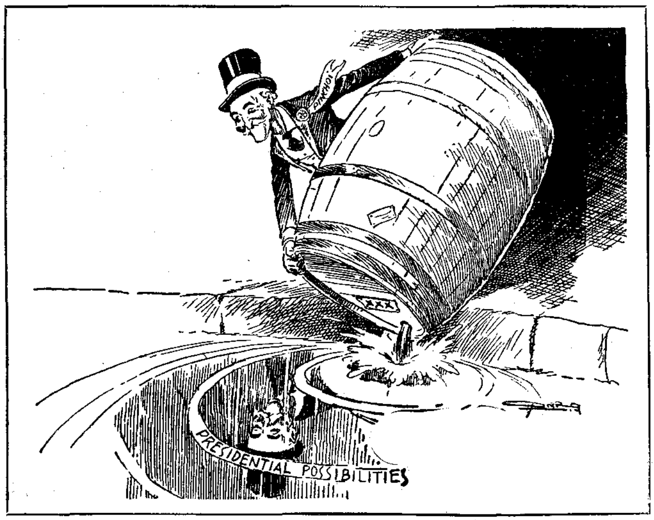
WHAT ARE YOU TRYING TO DO, GOVERNOR? UPSET THE BAND WAGON?
—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*


IT'S UP TO YOU TO STOP HIM GIFFORD!
COOLIDGE
COAL STRIKE
PINCHOT
THE JOB THAT MR COOLIDGE PASSED TO MR PINCHOT WAS TAME—
IT'S UP TO YOU CAL!
PINCHOT
COOLIDGE
PROHIBITION LAW VIOLATIONS
WHEN COMPARED WITH THE JOB THAT MR.PINCHOT PASSES BACK TO MR.COOLIDGE!

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*


PINCHOT
XXX
PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES

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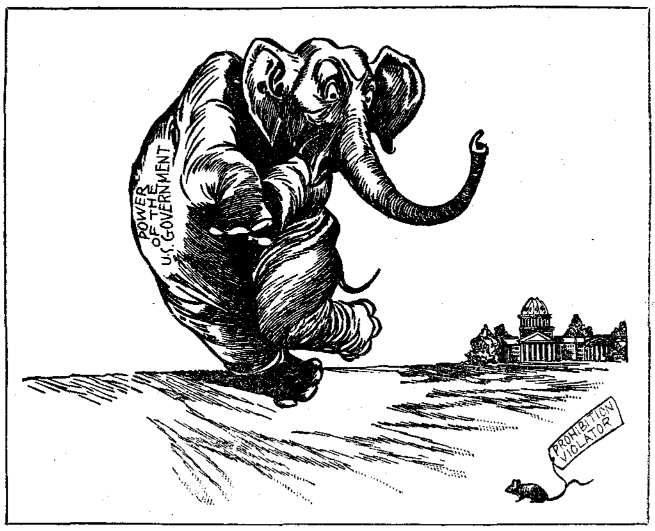
SEEIN' THINGS
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

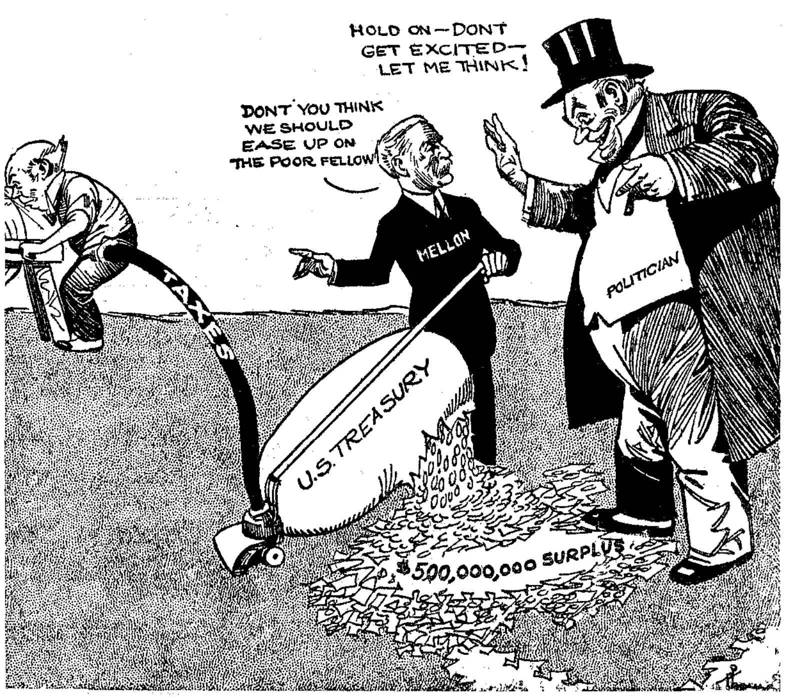

POWER OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT
PROHIBITION VIOLATOR

IT'S HARD TO UNDERSTAND
—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*

PUTTING A LITTLE SPIRIT INTO THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

WHAT WILL BLOCK TAX REDUCTION

WHEN EVERYBODY wants lower taxes and our public finances are in such fine condition that the Government could get along nicely with from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 less revenue next year, it seems amazing to many of our editors that the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee should announce that, as one paper sums it up, "taxes can be but will not be reduced." What Mr. Smoot fears is that "with the situation now existing in Congress, it is certain that any attempt to change the tax laws would open a veritable Pandora's box of troubles," that Congress will be unable to agree on any satisfactory measure, and the political consequences will be fatal to the party in power. But not all Washington correspondents admit that the Smoot idea of "letting well enough alone" will prevail. It would not be surprizing to the correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.) "if the President, directly or through Secretary Mellon, should take the bull by the horns and propose a tax-revision scheme early in the coming session, notwithstanding the alarm of party managers in the House and Senate." A Detroit *News* (Ind.) correspondent insists that "it has been decided definitely" to present an administration tax-reduction program to the Congress. "The virtual certainty that President Coolidge will submit to the next Congress recommendations for reducing Federal taxes has caused the tax issue to loom as the major issue of the Congress and probably of the next campaign," we read in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun and Globe* (Rep.). Senator Borah thinks the only thing to do is to reduce taxes and reduce them now; this may open up "a Pandora's box of troubles, but the Pandora's box of troubles is already open out in the country, and Congress can afford to take on some troubles in order to relieve the country." And even from the standpoint of politics the Republican Springfield *Union* suggests that "it might be better for the Administration to fail to get what the country wants, than not to try because Congress stands in the way." The New York *Times* (Dem.) waxes indignant over the suggestion that for fear of "the wild men in Congress," nothing must be done—"if the Republican leaders run away like hares from the little bunch of barking dogs in the Senate, they may rest well assured that the country will run away from such leaders." And one of our leading financial newspapers, *The Wall Street Journal*, is even more emphatic on the same point:


HOLD ON—DON'T GET EXCITED—LET ME THINK!
DON'T YOU THINK WE SHOULD EASE UP ON THE POOR FELLOW
MELLON
POLITICIAN
TAXES
U.S. TREASURY
$500,000,000 SURPLUS

NOTHING WILL BE DONE ON THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

> "No more abject statement of Congressional policy from a responsible statesman has ever been made than that of Senator Smoot, in its complete surrender to what may be called the radical bluff. He recognizes that taxes are $500,000,000 higher than they need be, that the country has no money to squander on a soldiers' bonus even if the demand were not morally indefensible, that high income surtaxes are driving working capital out of industry, that taxes, in fact, are the one obstacle to complete prosperity. And yet he deliberately chooses a weak, defensive position because he is afraid that if measures of amelioration are proposed in Congress the radicals will make new and excessive demands!
>
> "But they will make those demands anyway. There are a dozen competitors for the honor of introducing an excess profits tax, and every windbag, from Brookhart down, or up, believes he can make himself immortal by advancing the income surtax to 75 per cent. All that Senator Smoot has succeeded in doing is to add something to the moral disorganization of the better elements in Congress who, astonishing as it may seem, are still in the majority.
>
> "Senator Smoot has seen a lighted pumpkin-head and is prepared to surrender to class legislation, without even a fight."

And this is only a particularly vigorous expression of an opinion common to a host of papers of all political affiliations, including the Republican New York *Tribune*, Philadelphia *Inquirer* and Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle;* the independent Washington *Star* and New York *Commercial;* and the Democratic Atlanta *Constitution*, Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, Brooklyn *Eagle* and New York *World*.

While the tax program of the Treasury has not yet been finally determined, Secretary Mellon hopes that "if Congress does not make any extraordinary expenditures a reduction in the burden of taxation can be made." Senator Smoot himself has explained that if the bonus bill is not passed—and he believes it will be passed, even over a Presidential veto—and if Congress can get along without spending money on big rivers and harbors appropriation bills and a big public-building program, then some hundreds of millions in taxes can be lopped off. His suggestions for reduction are thus summed up in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.):

> "Reduce the present income surtax maximum from 50 to 33⅓ per cent. That, he believes, would smoke out some of the larger incomes and bring into the Treasury a lot of revenue to help make up for the proposed reduction. But he doesn't think Secretary Mellon's proposal for a reduction to 25 per cent. can get through Congress.
>
> "Eliminate the lowest bracket in the income tax schedules—meaning that incomes of from $2,000 to $3,000 would be free of taxation.
>
> "Scale off approximately $100,000,000 on the next bracket ranging from $3,000 to $6,000, and another $100,000,000 on the bracket between $6,000 and $10,000.
>
> "Eliminate all so-called discriminatory taxes.
>
> "Eliminate certain special taxes now netting the Government about $75,000,000 a year."

The wrangle in Congress, writes J. G. Hayden from Washington to the Detroit *News*, "will come over what specific taxes are to be reduced or discontinued." Secretary Mellon is said to believe that there will be an actual gain in revenue, to say nothing of encouragement to business, by reducing the large surtaxes on large incomes. The Congressmen do not see how this can be brought about unless it is coupled with proportionate reductions for the small income taxpayers. Hence, thinks the Detroit paper's correspondent, there is likely to be an income-tax reduction all down the line. Among the so-called nuisance taxes that will be eliminated will, in his opinion, probably be those on jewelry and candy. The same writer points out that the La Follette group in both houses of Congress will oppose reducing the higher brackets of the surtaxes on the ground that such a move would remove the tax burden from the rich and as a result the poorer men would have to bear an increased part of the cost of government.

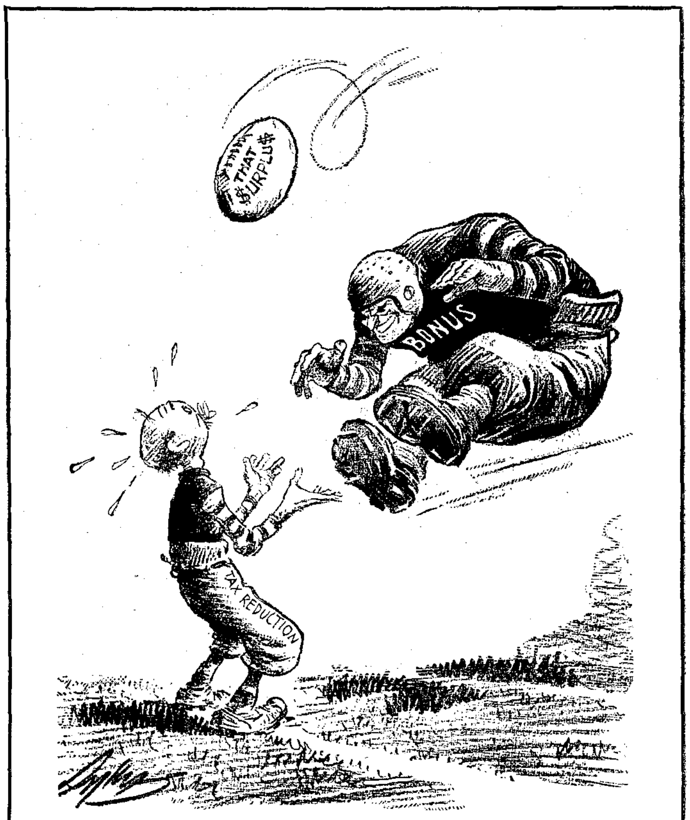
It was after a talk with President Coolidge that Senator Smoot was quoted in the dispatches as having said it would be financially possible to cut down taxes by $500,000,000, but politically impossible. Two days later Mr. Smoot explained to David Lawrence that he never said that any such sum as $500,000,000 could be lopped off income taxes. As Mr. Lawrence quotes the Utah Senator:

> "I simply pointed out that we could reduce our taxes by $200,000,000. This means that if we do not have a soldier bonus bill, if there is no public-buildings bill, and if we cut down governmental expenditures, it would be possible to reduce the amount of our appropriations by $300,000,000. This would leave $100,000,000 to be raised from sources other than taxation, and I was taking into account the $175,000,000 of interest which we are pledged to receive from Great Britain on the war debt, thus leaving a surplus of about $75,000,000.
>
> "Now that's a different thing from adding the cut in taxes and the cut in appropriations to make an imaginary saving of $500,000,000.
>
> "But this is a campaign year and if we open up the tax question there will be politics in it from beginning to end. The House might pass a bill with certain changes in the law, but the radicals in the Senate might be able to insist that it all be stricken out and a substitute measure enacted.
>
> "Now what the 'radicals' are likely to propose is a revival of the excess profits tax. They also want to increase the rates on surtaxes from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. Every business man who has studied this question at all knows that to make such an increase would discourage investments and generally depress the prosperity of the country through the ill-effects on the business world. Even to-day there is complaint against the present surtax rates, and I haven't a doubt in the world that if we reduced our surtaxes even to 25 per cent. the Government would collect more money than it is collecting to-day at 40-per-cent. rates. Business men will not develop their markets or increase their volume of transactions if they have no incentive or if they feel they must give practically all of their profits to the revenue collectors.
>
> "Business in America ought to have a chance to breathe. It is useless to upset the business world with a promise of a cut in taxation if you know that the result is likely to be worse for business than what you have at present.
>
> "As for the bonus, it is bound to come up and seems certain to be passed. There is no way of estimating what the bonus will cost, tho taking the average of the various plans suggested, it is believed the whole thing will amount to $1,250,000,000. If there is to be a bonus bill, there can hardly be tax reductions."

Springfield, Missouri

Of course the President could veto an unsatisfactory tax bill forced through by radicals in Congress, but Mr. Smoot, according to this David Lawrence dispatch appearing in the Springfield *Republican*, thinks the political consequences of such a veto would be fatal, as it would put the Administration on the defense throughout the campaign, business would have been upset by the uncertainty which always attends the period of a tax debate in Congress, and no relief would be forthcoming to anybody. Unlike some of the papers earlier quoted, it seems probable to the New York *Journal of Commerce* that Senator Smoot "expresses the view of many in the business community when he urges that the question of tax reform be kept out of Congress during the coming session." *The Journal of Commerce* concludes that in the same way it might be best not to open up transportation or banking questions; "in other words, the coming session of Congress has come to be regarded as a distinct menace to industry." As this commercial daily explains:

> "The trouble is, of course, that the more conservative elements there have for some time past shown utter inability to present anything in the nature of a united front to the iconoclasts. Party differences and other similar prejudices render the comparatively small destructive minority powerful far beyond its mere numerical strength. Congress is suffering far more from the lack of capacity and courage among its membership than it is from radicalism as such. That is a fact that the whole country would do well to ponder most carefully.
>
> "The state of affairs thus depicted is one that simply can not be permitted to endure. We may be able to 'stall' through the coming session, and perhaps one or two more, without positive disaster, but real problems are facing us which must be solved in an intelligent manner, and that at no very distant date. Merely throwing sops to the elements that threaten to become obstreperous, and other similar temporizing, accomplishes nothing of a constructive character."



NOT A CHANCE

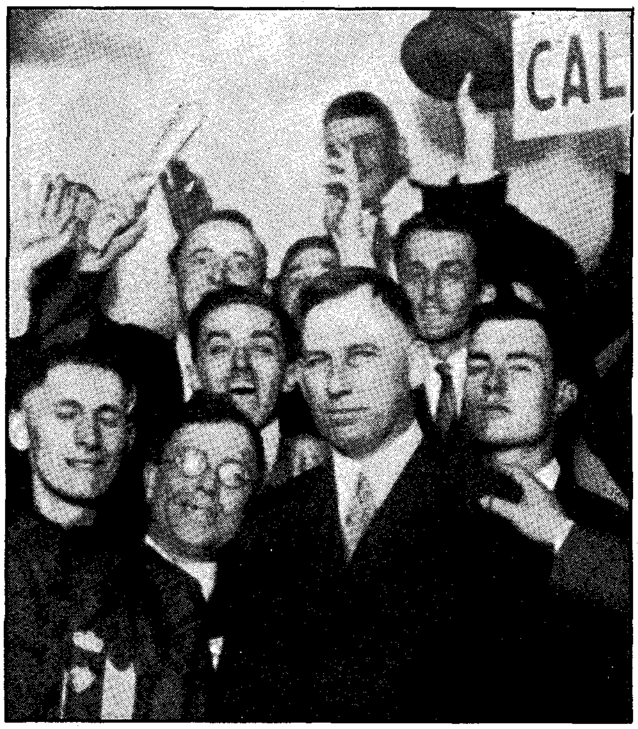
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

Senator Borah remarks that "if we do not have an active campaign for reduction, we shall likely drift into a program for increasing the taxes." The Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) explains that "a new and hungry Congress" will gather at Washington next month and "will face four major projects for tapping the Treasury":

> "First, a bonus bill involving the ultimate payment of perhaps four billions, and calling on current revenues the first year for certainly not less than a hundred millions.
>
> "Second, the regular rivers and harbors bill, with plans for substantial increases over the usual 'pork' total, calling for another hundred millions.
>
> "Third, a public-buildings bill, resuming the old ante-bellum custom of rolling out the 'pork barrel' to the tune of another hundred millions, or perhaps a five-year program calling for half a billion.
>
> "Fourth, farmer relief measures, still nebulous in form, but certain to seek another fifty or hundred millions.
>
> "In the light of the present public apathy toward swelling taxes, how much chance is there that a Congress, eager to make its own reelection secure, will be able to resist adding half a billion or so to the total that must be taken out of the American people by taxation? And what chance will there be for the budget system to continue its excellent functioning, unless it is supported by a militant public opinion?"

THE NEXT ROUND IN THE BONUS FIGHT

PRESIDENT HARDING VETOED the Bonus Bill, but that did not put a stop to the fight for adjusted compensation for service men; it was, rather, only the gong marking the end of another round in a long contest. Now, a few weeks before Congress opens, the fight is being vigorously renewed. It is true that the opposition to the bonus has been strengthened by the arguments and pleas of most of the newspapers and of business organizations, and that an active country-wide campaign has been undertaken by the Ex-Servicemen's Anti-Bonus League. But this matters little, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger;* "the bonus has enough pledges of old and new members of Congress to drive it through." In spite of the talk about opposition to the bonus within the Legion the delegates at the San Francisco convention unanimously voted to back the five-year stand of the Legion in favor of adjusted compensation. Representative Senators like Mr. Smoot of Utah, and Mr. Edge of New Jersey have predicted that a bonus bill will surely be passed during the coming session of Congress. The American Legion's national legislative committee claims an eight-to-one majority for the bonus in the House and a possible majority of fifty in the Senate. In the committee's report predicting success in the Congressional session beginning next month, we read:



International Newsreel photograph

CHEERING THE NEW LEADER IN THE BONUS FIGHT

Capt. John R. Quinn (in center of group), elected Commander of the American Legion at the San Francisco convention, which decided unanimously to keep up the campaign for a Federal bonus.

> "The coming campaign against our measure will be the most intense that we have yet experienced, and from present indications it will be directed along the 'no cutting of taxes if we pay a bonus' theory. But the thinking population of the United States will not be deceived by this last desperate attempt to thwart the will of the people."

Congress, explains W. W. Jermane in a Washington dispatch to the Seattle *Times,* "has been startled by the fact that there are ten thousand former soldier votes in every Congressional district in the country and the Legion's legislative committee has made it believe that an overwhelming majority of these former soldiers are insistent upon getting the bonus, and will visit failure upon the heads of individual members of both Houses."

The arguments for and against the bonus have been repeated so often that they are doubtless familiar to all our readers. The affirmative side is well stated by the Omaha *Bee:*

> "The ex-service men are not asking additional pay for the services they rendered. They are merely asking that the nation make good its promises to compensate them in some measure for what they lost in wage and time while wearing their country's uniform; merely asking that they be given something like an even break with the fellows who remained at home and enjoyed perfect safety and good health while holding unusually lucrative jobs. Paying a buck private fighting overseas the munificent sum of a dollar a day and making him set aside half of it for dependents, and then paying a ship riveter or a spruce cutter $12 or $15 a day, really does not look like dealing justly. The ex-service men are well within their rights when they ask that the country compensate them in part for the wage loss they suffered as compared with the wage-earners who remained at home."

The most interesting recent statement of the opposition argument comes from the Ex-Servicemen's Anti-Bonus League, which is now about a year old. It believes that a majority of World War veterans are opposed to a Federal bonus for able-bodied ex-service men. The slogan of this organization, said to be organized in twenty-one States, is: "For the disabled, everything; for the able-bodied, nothing." Recalling "that able-bodied veterans of the Civil War waited over forty years for their first service pension," a spokesman for the League says, as quoted in a San Francisco dispatch to the Boston *Christian Science Monitor:*

> "By comparison it seems a disgraceful display of inordinate greed and lack of patriotism that able-bodied citizens who served in the World War—a majority of whom never even reached the front—should be clamoring for service pension before the ink is hardly dry on their discharge papers and while they are yet in the years of their strong young manhood."

The cost of the bonus is emphasized in a statement recently issued by the National Industrial Conference Board. This organization uses official government figures to show that the cost of the bonus would probably be $3,845,659,481. A little less than a third of this would have to be met by taxation or loans in the next twenty years, the balance being payable after 1943. This, according to the Board's figures, would add to the debt of the United States twenty years hence a sum equivalent to from $102 to $142 on each family in the country. Then there would be the disturbing effects on business of the increased tax burden and the inflation of credit by the necessary issuance of government bonds. "This inflation would not only be reflected in increased price levels but also would tend to depress the price of government bonds, and thus entail hardships to investors." As the National Industrial Conference Board concludes:

> "The weight of the evidence points inevitably to the conclusion that the soldier's bonus proposal can not be justified on grounds of economic equity and fairness to the veterans or to the general population, while it would lay upon the country a financial burden which would adversely affect the interests of the nation as well as of the veterans, and might tend to hamper the nation's necessary efforts in behalf of the incapacitated veterans at present, and the needy and aged veterans of the future."

Judging from expressions of editorial opinion in papers of both parties and in such widely scattered centers as New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, Duluth and Spokane, the majority of newspapers are still unconverted to the bonus. We quote a few typical remarks from the Spokane *Spokesman-Review:*

> "The sole justification for payment of a bonus to able-bodied men—the need of tiding them over the critical period of adjustment to civilian life and employment—no longer exists.
>
> "Senators and Representatives who are inclined to vote for the bonus under political fire should consider that if they do they will have to settle political accounts with a large and indignant part of their constituencies, including some fine, upstanding fellows in the American Legion."

A HINT OF THE COOLIDGE RAIL POLICY

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S STRONG SUGGESTION to the head of the Pennsylvania Railroad that it would be helpful were his road to institute lower freight rates on wheat for export, and charge as high a rate on coal to be exported as it charges on coal for domestic use, is, in the opinion of the Boston *Globe*, "the first indication since the new Administration went into power of what the Government's attitude toward the railroads is likely to be during the lively political winter which is now in prospect." At the same time the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* sees in the Interstate Commerce Commission's order for a general investigation into existing grain freight rates, covering the whole United States and all railroads, the first move in an inquiry into freight rates generally, with the possibility of a revision downward. The order for a general investigation states that it is "to determine whether rates are unreasonable . . . and in such case to prescribe just and lawful rates." "In short," explains the Baltimore *Sun*, "the Commission will now make the investigation which has been demanded by the farmer for the past two years."

Altho the above suggestions were made solely to President Rea, Mr. Coolidge is said by the New York *Journal of Commerce's* Washington correspondent to believe that "whatever action the Pennsylvania may take after studying the matter will be followed by the other railroads concerned in the shipment of export wheat and coal." Moreover, points out the *Times* correspondent:

"Should the suggestions of the President be adopted, they would give a greater advantage to wheat shipped abroad than to American consumers of wheat. As for coal, the adoption of the suggestion of the President would place the domestic product intended for shipment abroad and the same product intended for use in this country on the same, or practically the same, basis as to railroad rates."

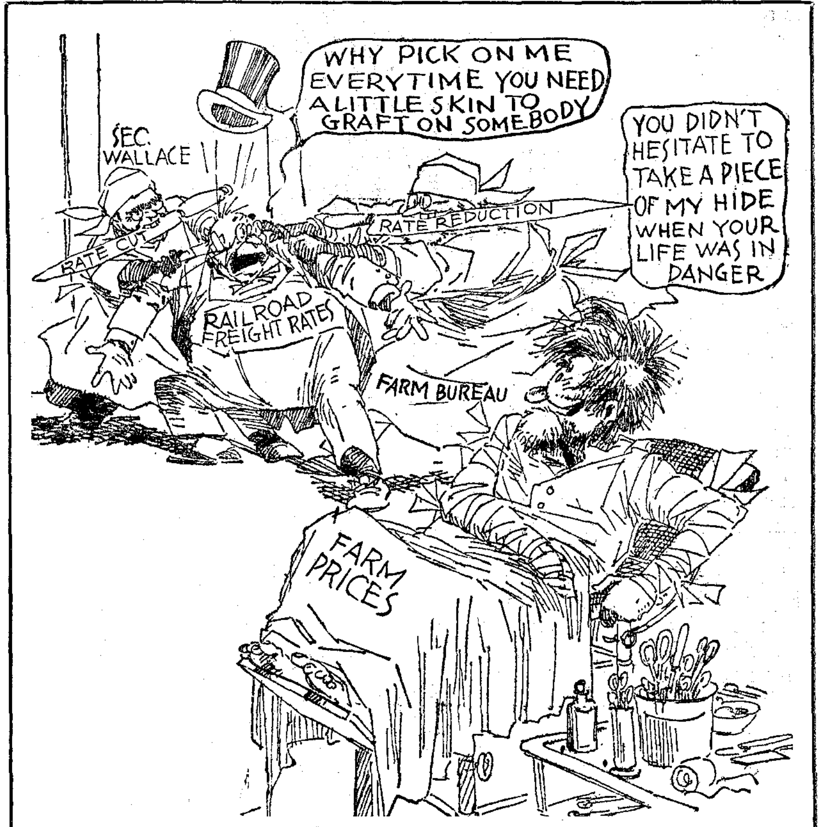
As the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent explains:

"President Coolidge pointed out to the Pennsylvania official that it seems a severe hardship on the people of New York and New England to have to pay freight rates on coal which are much higher than those on coal hauled over the same tracks by the railroads, but destined for export. This is an old practise, dating back to the days when the problem was how to keep the tremendous number of miners in this country employed. Then the problem was the same as that now confronting the Government with regard to finding markets for surplus wheat. At that time the price of soft coal, especially, was low, so that every ton which could be exported was just that much help in keeping the American mines busy.

"Now there is brisk demand for coal, with no trouble whatever to keep the mines busy, but the prices are high, with the people protesting about them. On the other hand, the situation with regard to wheat has become precisely that which formerly existed with regard to coal. The price of wheat is low, and Mr. Coolidge does not feel there would be any objection in the Eastern cities if the railroads hauled wheat to those cities for export at rates lower than those charged on wheat which was to be consumed in this country."

"Since this country has a wheat surplus, and its sale abroad is economically desirable, it would be a good thing," asserts *The Tribune* editorially, "to establish a discriminatory freight rate from the interior to the point of export." The Interstate Commerce Commission, adds this paper, could easily make up the loss to the railroads by increasing other freight rates. "This plan may seem inconsistent, but it is not," declares the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and the neighboring *Bulletin* thinks "President Coolidge has shown good sense by his direct action." Of course, we are warned by the New York *Commercial:*

"Canada has a large surplus of wheat to export, and the probability is that any plan adopted on this side of the border to reduce the price at which wheat can be sold abroad would instantly be met by a corresponding reduction on the part of Canadian farmers. Nevertheless, the move is a good one. The probability is that the greater share of the joint rate reduction would be borne by the Eastern trunk lines, because they are in the better position to stand it. The position of the Northwestern roads has been attracting attention because they have not shared in the prosperity of the Eastern roads for precisely the same reasons that the farmers of that section are in distress.


WHY PICK ON ME EVERYTIME YOU NEED A LITTLE SKIN TO GRAFT ON SOMEBODY
YOU DIDN'T HESITATE TO TAKE A PIECE OF MY HIDE WHEN YOUR LIFE WAS IN DANGER
SEC. WALLACE
RATE CUT
RATE REDUCTION
RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES
FARM BUREAU
FARM PRICES

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THERE'S NO END TO IT, ONCE WE BEGIN CURING OUR ECONOMIC ILLS BY SKIN GRAFTING

—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

"The attitude of the Eastern trunk lines will reflect the desire on the part of the financial interests of the East to cooperate in helping the Western farmers. It is their interest to do so, for the prosperity of the farmers means a greater purchasing power and a greater demand for industrial products, greater earnings for industrial securities, and more prosperity for the country at large."

Putting these requests into effect, believes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "would help the grain-grower and the coal consumer, but would leave the bread-buyer exactly where he is now." Nevertheless, Arthur Brisbane maintains in Mr. Hearst's New York *American* that "the railroads would do well to treat President Coolidge's polite requests kindly, for they might live to see a President who will consider the people of the United States more important than railroad dividends. Suppose, for instance, Henry Ford were elected. What would he do to railroad rates?"

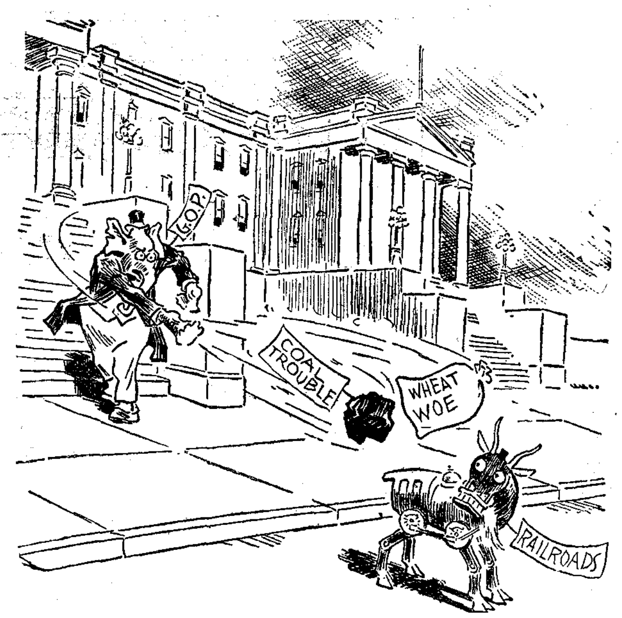
The majority of editors, however, point out what they consider flaws in the foregoing contentions. Says the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, for example, as if in reply to Mr. Brisbane:

"President Coolidge knows, as every informed American knows, that the railroads have no independent power to advance the freight rate on export coal or reduce the rate on export grain. That the President did not order the railroads to make the changes which appear to him advisable is due to the fact that he has not the authority so to act. These rates are prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which no one in the country would accuse of ever having been unduly partial to the transportation companies in the matter of rates."

Fifty railroad presidents, moreover, have declared that a reduction of rates on wheat will be of very little benefit to the farmer, and add that a reduction in grain rates would be a hardship on the railroads in the Northwest. "Because the wheat-grower is in distress does not afford warrant for taking millions of dollars from the revenues of Western railroads, which as a group are not earning anything like a fair return on investment," asserts the Newark *News*. Furthermore:

"Among certain agricultural groups is being circulated a theory that it is the farmer who pays the wheat freight. He does not. The consumer pays it. The idea is that every cut in hauling charges for grain will be passed back to the man on the soil. Nothing could be further from the truth. Cuts in wheat-hauling charges would not be registered on the farm, but would operate to reduce the central market price. Whatever benefit would be derived would come, first of all, to the middleman.

"When the farmer sells a thousand bushels of wheat, it is not marked either for domestic or for foreign consumption. It does not become export wheat until, in a central market, it is bought for export, and the price paid for it is identical with that paid for domestic wheat. From that point on, any cut in wheat-hauling charges would inure to the exporter, not the farmer."



THE GOAT

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

In the opinion of Walker D. Hines, former Director-General of Railroads and now Eastern counsel of the Great Northern Railway, farmers would be injured instead of benefited by any marked change in the existing basis of freight rates, "for the farmer must have adequate transportation, and without reasonable earnings this service can not be furnished." We are also told by John W. Owens in the Baltimore *Sun* that—

"Spokesmen for Eastern railroads have supported that contention. They have said there is no reason to suppose that a reduction in rates materially would help the wheat farmers of the Northwest, for example. The real difficulty of the wheat farmers, who are the ones forcing the fight on rates, is said by the railroad men to be a lack of market. They say the farmers have an exportable surplus greater than the foreign markets can purchase. From that premise, the railroad men reason, no possible reduction in rates can remove the farmers' basic difficulty."

"Even on the assumption that the farmer would get the full advantage of any rate reduction, he would not get much," avers the New York *Sun and Globe*, "for the entire freight revenue derived by railroads from the carriage of wheat is only about 14 per cent. of the farm value of the crop." And the New York *Journal of Commerce* reminds us that—

"No plausible attempt has been made to show that the roads in question were deriving undue profits from the transportation of either coal or wheat. Nor does any one seriously assert that the rates now in effect are in any important degree retarding the movement of either commodity. The proposal of the President is plainly based upon the notion that for some occult reason the transportation industry ought to be made the scapegoat for the sins of others. If the railroads must continue to support this, that and the other industry, who, pray, is to support the railroads?"

The program of the President is construed by the New York *World* as "a pretense of helping the wheat-grower at the expense of the railroads," and the Birmingham *Age-Herald* not only looks upon it as "an unsound and unfair proposal," but also as "a scheme to get the farmer vote."

"The apparent inconsistency in the President's suggestions that freight rates on wheat for export be reduced and rates on coal for export be increased," notes the Springfield *Union*, "disappear largely before the fact that we have too much wheat and too little coal." In this New England paper's opinion:

"If complaints are well-founded the inconsistency seems to have occurred in the manner in which rates in the two cases have been fixt. It is claimed that there is a lower rate on coal to be sent into Canada than there is on the coal that is sent close to the border to be consumed in this country. Naturally that should not be the case in any circumstances. The railroads should charge no more to ship coal to this side of the border than to the other.

"There is no difference in wheat freight rates, whether it is to be exported or not. But there is a wheat-growers' demand for a reduction of the rate on exported wheat. The theory presumably is that, but for the cost of shipping wheat to the seaboard, it would be possible for the Western growers to sell their surplus wheat to Europe, but whether an increase of the rate of coal for export and a decrease of the rate of wheat for export would have any practical value either for coal consumers or wheat-growers is a question.

"Here is another instance of the tendency to try to solve economic difficulties involved in price situations by taking something out of the railroads. When nothing else can be done, apparently, the thought of the doctors turns inevitably to a reduction of their income without much regard for the fact that, but for the railroads, the Western wheat-growers would have to go out of business entirely.

"Whether the existing rates are fair and reasonable is a proper question for the Interstate Commerce Commission, but it is to apply itself to it at the very time that railroad workers are to make another drive for higher wages. On the one hand, the income of the railroads can be reduced by the Government because it has authority from Congress, and on the other, railroad income may be reduced by wage increases because the railroads can't help it, and the Government can't help it or, at least, has found no way to help it. . . .

"There is no other business in the country that is considered such fair game for sacrifice for the benefit of others, and there is no other business in the country that is really so essential to the prosperity of all business."

Finally, maintains the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, from its vantage point at the G. H. Q. of two of the Northwest's greatrai lroads:

"The Interstate Commerce Commission can not arbitrarily reduce rates on agricultural products because it is made perfectly apparent that the grain industry is in distress. That would be almost a parallel to ordering a shoe manufacturer to make a special low price to the farmer because money is scarce on the farm. The rate fabric is intricate and correlated, designed to produce a gross revenue necessary to efficient operation and theoretically to yield a fair return to investors. If it is found to be just, fair and necessary to disturb this fabric by reducing agricultural rates, it must be by a process that will restore it by adding to the revenue from other shipping sources."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

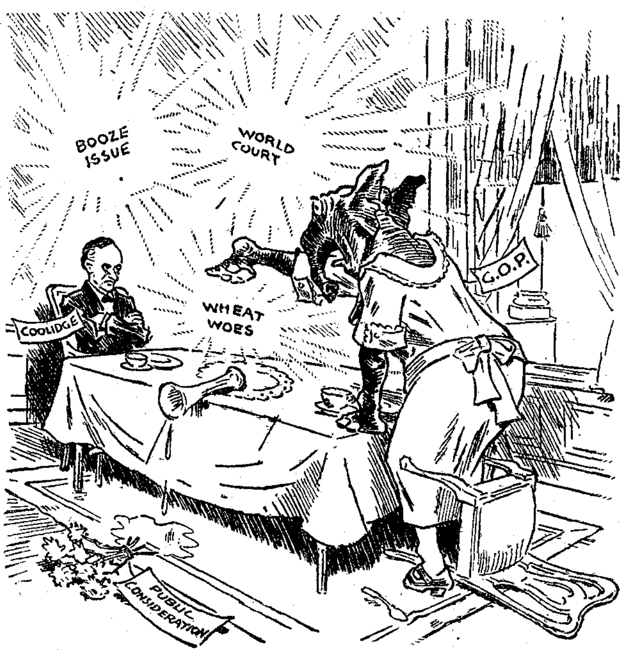
THEY seldom turn turtle, however, unless they are imitating the hare.—*Associated Editors* (*Chicago*).

PERHAPS some husky European country would like to have a mandate for Oklahoma.—*New York Tribune.*

JESS WILLARD has been caught reading THE LITERARY DIGEST, but that should not be held against him.—*Canton News.*

ONE moral from the Rembrandt scandal is that a lot of forgers certainly knew how to throw paint.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE Mexican Government seems determined to show the world that law and order prevail south of the Rio Grande. The man who murdered Villa has just been sentenced to two years in prison.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*



THE HONEYMOON SEEMS OVER

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

THERE are still mailed fists here and there in the world; but anything mailed nowadays is slower in arriving than it used to be.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

ONE reason why President Coolidge looks shrewd is that it is necessary to be shrewd to keep from falling off a Vermont farm.—*Charleston Gazette.*

THE world is getting more liberal, anyway. In the old days heretics were placed on the rack, and now they are placed on the first page.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

EVEN the authors are corporations to-day. Henceforth Mary Roberts Rinehart, Inc., will dispose of the output of the Mary Roberts Rinehart ink.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

NOW that glands are the fashion as a panacea for every ill or want, why not give the sweat-glands a good tryout and see what happens?—*San Diego Union.*

"How Do You Live?" asks a weekly paper headline. The answer, if they must know, is "Only just."—*Punch* (*London*).

THE trouble with us Americans is that first we pass the law, and then we pass the buck.—*American Lumberman* (*Chicago*).

THE chief trouble with increased earnings is that they nearly always bring increased yearnings.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

POINCARE would rather deal with Stinnes than with the Berlin Government. Stinnes represents real money.—*Washington Star.*

IN England there is a movement to make insanity a cause for divorce. It is already the cause of many marriages.—*New York American.*

SOME of the scientists insist that as an explanation of earthquakes the leakage theory won't hold water.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

POLICE chiefs want to stop the transportation of firearms by mail. And, permit us to suggest, female.—*American Lumberman* (*Chicago*).

AN English airplane-engine which can produce nineteen hundred revolutions a minute has been ordered by the Mexican Government. This sounds to us like sending slate to Newcastle.—*Punch* (*London*).

THE Filipino Legislature, which threatens to kill all measures recommended by Governor-General Wood, is said to be facing a suit for infringement of copyright brought by the United States Senate.—*New York Evening Post.*

ONLY half of the voters vote, and generally the wrong half.—*American Lumberman* (*Chicago*).

NOW we know why Governor Walton has so much to say. He started life as a barber.—*Tampa Tribune.*

ANOTHER eternal triangle that causes trouble is a masculine appetite, a bride and a can-opener.—*Bridgeport Star.*

SOMEHOW the homeopathic system of medicine doesn't appear to work very well in Oklahoma politics.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

CULTURE made some progress when THE LIT. DIGE. succeeded *The Police Gazette* at the barber-shop, and the time may come when one can totter down to the tonsorial parlor to read *The Atlantic Monthly.*—*Oklahoma City Times.*

THE Turkish Government has ordered the Prohibition law rigidly enforced in Constantinople. Another scheme to drive out the "Christian" population.—*Houston Post.*

SECRETARY HUGHES says that the duty of the American university is to inculcate the desire for serenity, reflection, reason and calm judgment. Now we understand why the universities encourage football.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MAYBE that great increase in the manufacture of whisky glasses, reported at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, is because the kind of stuff they put in them nowadays breaks so many of them.—*Indianapolis News.*

PAPYRUS was accorded a great ovation upon his arrival in New York. This was probably due to the fact that Americans realized that he couldn't give lectures.—*Punch* (*London*).

EVERY time the Prime Ministers of Britain and France have a chat, the peace of Europe breaks out afresh.—*Washington Post.*

"Is any law fully enforced?" asks the *Raleigh News and Observer.* Well, there is the law of gravity.—*Springfield Republican.*

ABOUT the only use we can see for a billion German marks nowadays is to buy some wildcat oil stock.—*Honolulu Star-Bulletin.*

OUR guess is that the inventor of scopolamin, the truth-forcing drug, grew weary of listening to golf scores.—*Colorado Springs Gazette.*

IT isn't the style of the Bible that makes it unpopular with moderns, but the fact that it cramps their style.—*Pasadena Evening Post.*

ROY HAYNES talks of putting the liquor situation on the screen. In the customary five reels, it would be staggering.—*Pacific Coast Service.*

SPEAKING of Hallowe'en, it looks like that Pinchot boy had tied something on Cal Coolidge's doorbell.—*American Lumberman* (*Chicago*).

ONE of the very latest books is named "Bunk." We had thought our fiction writers frank, but this takes the prize.—*Boston Traveler.*

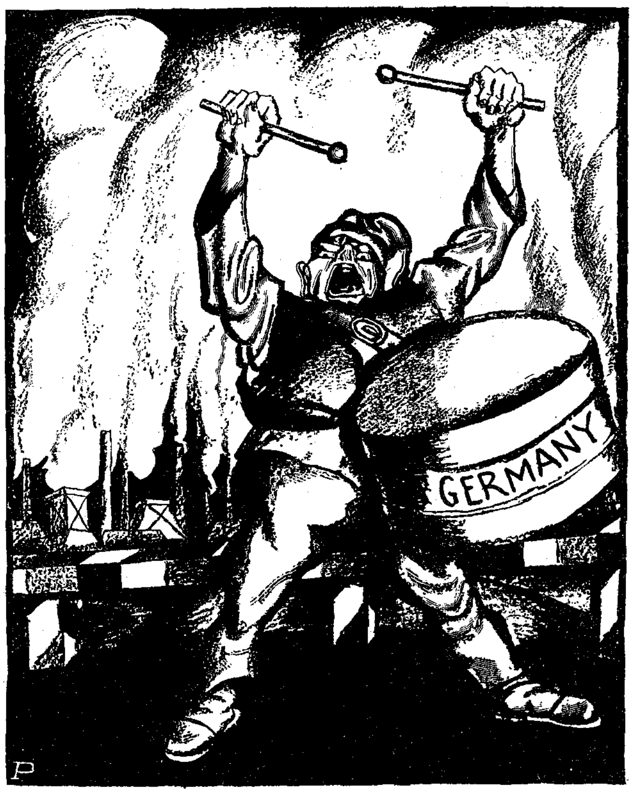
IN Sweden the speed limit is twenty-two miles an hour in the city and twenty-eight miles an hour in the country. It is about the same over here, only an American adds them together.—*American Lumberman* (*Chicago*).

FOREIGN - COMMENT

CHAOS IN GERMANY

A TERRIBLE TASK confronts the rulers of Germany, according to some English editors, who view the upheavals of Separatism, Monarchism and Communism in various parts of that country with panicky foreboding. On the other hand, to some French observers, the question occurs whether a Germany "broken into bits and attacking itself" is any greater menace to Europe than was the united Germany of 1914. According to Paris press dispatches, France is more worried over the situation in Bavaria than over the proclamation of the independent Rhenish Republic. The London *Times* points out that Bavaria has "in practise adopted the airs of an independent sovereign state, in which no more of the laws of the Reich run than she chooses to tolerate," and it adds:

> "She professes her loyalty to the Reich, and up to a certain point her professions probably are sincere. But it is to the idea of the Reich as she conceives it ought to be, and not to the Reich under President Ebert and the Coalition Government, that she is loyal. She seizes every opportunity to show her devotion to 'the monarchial principle,' and to the House of Wittelsbach, the oldest of all the Royal Houses of Germany. There is a loosening of the bonds of Empire in other quarters. The wiser French thinkers are alive to the dangers to France of an independent Bavaria, with its immediate attraction for the Germans of Austria, and the probability of its ultimate reunion to the Reich, bringing these Austrians with it. They disclaim, too, any desire to annex German territory, but unquestionably there is a party in France, as in Belgium, eager to see the framework of the Reich loosened by the rise of autonomous States in Bavaria, in the Rhineland, and, it may be, elsewhere. How far the French Government may share these aspirations, and how far the French military authorities in occupation of German territory may share them, and even foster them, are matters which it is not to-day necessary to discuss. The fact remains that the German Government has to face ugly symptoms of disintegration, and to face them in conditions of financial, fiscal and moral chaos."



A POLISH VIEW OF GERMAN HOWLING

THE DRUMMER IN THE RUHR: "Boom! Boom! Boom! Europe! Asia! Africa! America! Australia! All other places! Listen to my tale of wo—otherwise I shall have to pay to the French what I owe."

—*Mucha* (Warsaw).

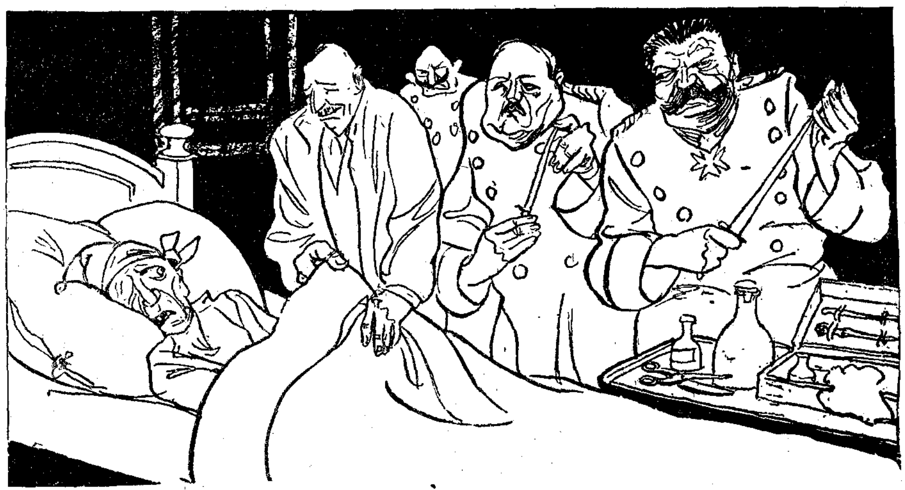
The German Government is bankrupt, *The Times* goes on to say, and many once prosperous classes in Germany are ruined. On the other hand, there are classes possessing wealth, not merely in mines and factories, in ships and in other industrial and commercial investments, but in hard cash safely invested in foreign countries, and this London daily remarks:

> "That is not the least startling of the many anomalies presented by the German situation. Our New York correspondent informed us yesterday that in the eight months which ended in August Germany had bought more cotton and more copper from America than any other country. Money has been found, tho with increasing difficulty, to finance these purchases. The negotiations between Herr Stinnes and General Degoutte appear to have proceeded amicably, and to their mutual satisfaction. Tho finance has exercised a considerable influence on European politics from the days of the Florentine bankers to the days of the Directory and of the Napoleonic Empire, the occasions must have been rare where financial magnates negotiated with a foreign State over the heads, or behind the back, of their own Government. To be a German Minister of Finance is at the moment perhaps the most thankless task in Europe."

The New York correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* reports that the "owners of German wealth" have at their disposal in the American market "truly colossal amounts of gold credits," and he avers that:

> "It is known that in dollar currency and bills alone for immediate trading purposes they possess more than £100,000,000. It is also known, because the Department of Commerce has now published the exact figures, that they have purchased and paid for in cash within the last eight months far more cotton and copper than either Great Britain or France.
>
> "As an American banker observed to me this morning: 'Whenever Germany wants to buy anything from the United States, she is able to pull money instantly out of her pocket. She is in many respects the United States' best customer.'
>
> "According to Department of Commerce statistics she has purchased with ready money and shipped home in the first eight months of this year 509,644 bales of cotton, for which she paid spot cash £15,926,000, whereas British purchases in the same period were only 443,343 bales, valued at £13,703,000. In August alone 70,209 bales, for which £2,093,000 was paid, were shipped to Germany. To England went in the same month only 46,379 bales, valued at £1,099,000.
>
> "Copper shipments tell the same tale. In eight months Germany imported from the United States 6,107,976,528 pounds of copper, paying for it £3,802,000, which is considerably more than was shipped to any other country."

The London *Saturday Review* points out that the chaos in which the economic situation of Germany is plunged is seen in the prodigious fall of the mark, and it adds that the Soviet ruble, which was supposed to have reached the lowest depths to which any currency could sink, is now worth three or four times the value of the mark, which seems incredible, but is true. In the view of the London *Spectator*, the ironic result of French policy is the fact that to-day the future of Europe is dependent upon the German internal situation, and it proceeds:



A NORWEGIAN VIEW

GERMAN MONARCHISTS: "Cheer up, dear Fatherland! We are about to give you the death-blow."

—*Hvepsen* (Christiania).

"The so-called French stranglehold is making the continuance of a German constitutional Republic impossible. So much is obvious, but it is by no means obvious what political system is going to supersede the present one. It can not be too often repeated that Germany is a country whose internal organization is completely unlike, and much more complicated than, that of any other European State. Her federalism, so loose in theory, so recent in formation, is balanced by a racial and historic unity as great as that of any other State. She and America are the most modernly organized industrial States in the world. The interests of her industrial classes are preponderant in her politics, yet by tradition she is a State of aristocratic landowners. To-day her landowners are fallen, after having led their country by their criminal blindness into one of the greatest disasters that any people have suffered in the history of the world. Still, they are a vigorous class with unsapped energies whose influence can not be disregarded. The cross-currents of Germany's complex organization are flowing strongly. It is impossible for us in England to judge the daily turn and twist of events; to know whether the new Stresemann Government is indeed in the hands of the industrialists; whether middle-German Socialism or Bavarian reaction is the stronger; whether the democratic idea has any real hold on the industrial classes; or whether the old monarchy or a new monarchy has any chance of being established."

This London weekly tells us further that the Socialists have a considerably diminished influence in the Berlin Government, and that Bavaria, under its dictator, is obviously Monarchist, tho not Separatist. As the Socialists are predominant in only Saxony and Thuringia, and as the French are every day supplying the Nationalists with more powerful arguments, and the Nationalists are every day becoming more closely associated with the great industrialists, it follows that—

"The prospect for German Socialism, unless it is willing to ally itself with Communism and to risk immediate civil war, is becoming decidedly poor. This, then, is the tendency that may be perceived under the apparent confusion. Germany is slowly, hesitatingly, but unmistakably, swinging toward the Right.

"The one thing that the French stranglehold is strangling is all chance of a peaceful and democratic Germany that can take her place in a sanely managed Europe."

The startling contrast of the French and Belgian view appears in an article entitled "Europe at the Crossroads," which is reproduced, from the Paris *Temps*, in poster-like form by the Brussels *Nation Belge*. The selected portions read as follows:

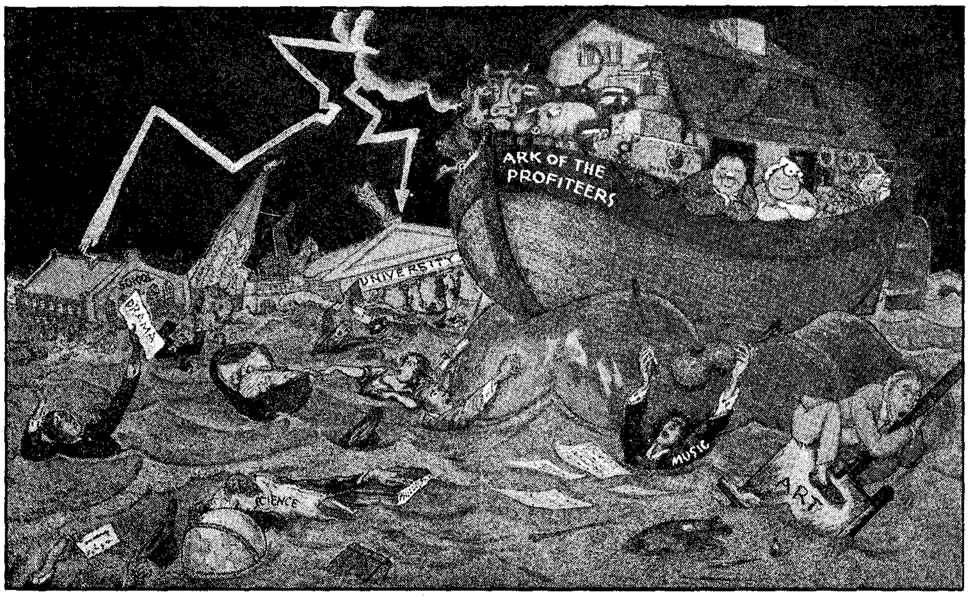
"The most important of all questions for the future of peace is this: Shall we help Prussia to keep its supremacy over Germany, or shall we allow Germany to free itself of the yoke it has been carrying for half a century, and in certain German regions for a much longer time? Shall we let the Empire of Iron and Blood dissolve of its own weakness, that Empire whose very existence is a certain prophecy of future massacres? . . .

"Much more important for the Allies than the problem of reparations, vital tho that be, is the question whether they will take the unlooked-for chance, perhaps the last chance, to give peace to the world by consenting that Prussia be put back by the Germans themselves within her natural boundaries and in her modest existence. . . .

"In any case, the great principle proclaimed by the Allies five years ago still subsists despite the damage it has suffered in actual practise. And this principle is the right of nations to self-determination. If it is true that the Rhinelanders no longer wish to be Prussians, it would be difficult to explain why the Allies, trampling under foot their own principle, should refuse the Germans the liberty they claim. . . . The Poles, the Czechs, the Slovaks, the Croats, a hundred different peoples have been emancipated. So why not let the Rhinelanders emancipate themselves?

"Europe is at the Crossroads. One leads to peace over a Germany purged of the war-virus of Prussia, and restored to its ancient pacific mentality. The other road, passing under the rebuilt ramparts of a unified empire, leads to war. After the victory of the Ruhr, as after the second victory of the Marne, Europe has her liberty to choose. Shall the tragic error of yesterday be repeated to-day?"

The Paris correspondent of the *Nation Belge* boldly asserts that it must be obvious to all that Germany is breaking up, and he adds that "revolution and democracy have fulfilled the effects of defeat."



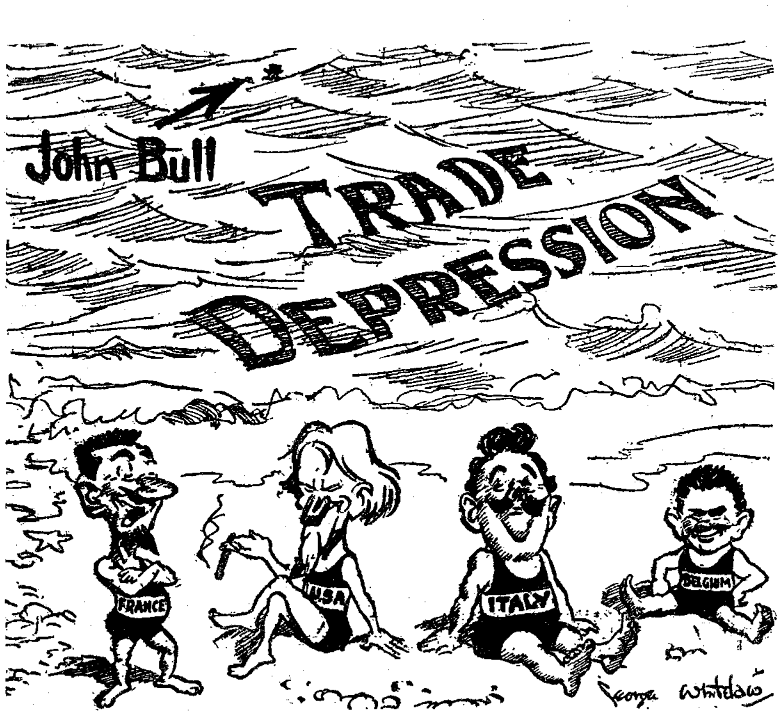
A GERMAN CONFESSION

Where the ark of Germany's war profiteers leaves the rest of Germany in the new flood.

—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

BRITISH SUPERIORITY IN LATIN AMERICA

Marked success is the reward of organized efforts by British interests to recover the financial hold they had on Latin America before the war, say some American observers of that prosperous field, who are at once regretful and impatient that American business men seem so little inclined to listen to their appeals for a more practical and intelligent Pan-American policy. They recall that, until the World War, London was the market where all Latin America floated its loans, some of which dated back to the war of independence from Spain; but the upheaval of 1914 forced some countries to try the American market and loans of importance were negotiated for some of the more important Republics of the southern continent, as well as for Cuba. But the slump of 1920 halted several negotiations in which the proposed investors required unprecedented security and exaggerated rates of interest. This, we are told, brought about a reversal of the former attitude of welcome tendered to American capital. Speaking from the Latin-American standpoint, the *Revista de Comercio* of Paraguay observes:



TRADE CHANNEL SWIMMERS

—*John Bull* (London).

"Government financing is in a class apart from the financing of private properties or public utilities, but in all three classes, European investors hold such advantage over American competitors that the gap may never be bridged. The opportunity to America was lost when she failed to grasp it in the four years the conflict lasted. Instead of granting special facilities, of protecting imports of raw material, in conceding certain amounts of tonnage on routes formerly served by some of the belligerents, forced by the war to abandon their established trade lanes, the United States increased the existing difficulties by exacting cash payment for merchandises below standard, by multiplying tenfold the freight rates of shipping, by forbidding the importation of materials which in some cases were vital to a community suddenly deprived of its only source of income, and which could not ship its products beyond the nearest seaport, inasmuch as ships, markets and banking facilities were closed."

Argentine, Chilean and Brazilian bonds met with good reception in the United States, we are told, but governmental loans for some other countries acquired the obnoxious features of certain former loans, such as the Santo Domingo, the Haiti and the Nicaragua loans. This Paraguay journal goes on to say:

"Public opinion in the United States does not yet realize what a bond issue such as the Bolivian, the Cuban and the Salvador loan means to a free country. It is equivalent to turning over to the bondholders the complete life of the State, the abandonment of self-government, the subservience of the highest offices to tax collectors."

El Nuevo Tiempo of Colombia concurs in this view and expresses frank surprize at the heavy conditions imposed by American bankers as compared with those British bankers impose. It then says:

"Admitting that British financiers possess more experience in foreign investments, due to their long acquaintance with our countries, we fail to understand why United States bankers have not profited of the said experience, following methods which have contributed, not only to the material wealth of Great Britain but to a manifest good-will from every Republic. Whenever bad crops, or extravagant expenditure diminished the taxes applicable to the loans involved, Great Britain agreed to wait until the debtor could renew payments. We do not remember one single case in which an English banker had inserted in a loan contract a clause authorizing the Foreign Office to make use of whatever means it may deem fit for the safeguard of private interests. Such, however, is the contention of American investors, and from it arise many conflicts, which would be avoidable if there were a little more confidence on both sides."

In the last few months, Uruguay, Argentine, Brazil and Salvador have obtained loans of importance from British investors, tho in some instances, as in the case of Salvador, part of the issue was offered to American investors, but really subscribed by England, in order to get the backing of the State Department. This daily goes on to say that political disturbances have led the American public to believe that investments in Latin America were rather insecure, due to the erroneous interpretation given to the word revolution, which most time does not mean a change of institutions, as is the case in Europe, but only a change of Administration. That fundamental principle has been recognized by the British bankers, as well as by the Foreign Office, which had to intervene several times in behalf of inexperienced nations, whose treasury heads and legislatures were the easy prey of unscrupulous financiers. Says *El Diario*, of Caracas, Venezuela:

"Only in the oil industry does America lead England on this side of the ocean, but lately, it looks as if that lonely advantage were also to disappear, as nations are passing more protective legislation and are less inclined to free trade, than was the case in the enormous oil development of Mexico. The oil-fields of Colombia and Venezuela are richer than those of Mexico, and England, knowing this, has gained splendid positions in regions where oil is nearest to the seashore."

TANGIER INTRICACIES—America has a powerful trade interest in the settlement of the status of Tangier, we are reminded by the London *Saturday Review*, which adds:

"New proposals have been made by France which may lead to a solution of the question. Hitherto France has held to the view that Tangier must remain under the rule of the Sultan of Morocco, but as he is under the rule of France this would mean in practise that she would come into sole possession of the port, and probably proceed to make it an important submarine base—a very direct threat to Gibraltar. Britain stands for the internationalization of Tangier, and her attitude is supported by Spain and Italy. It is understood that America has let it be known that she is of the same mind. The United States does a larger trade with Morocco than any country except the three most interested Powers, and where her trade interests are concerned America is quite prepared to 'butt in' on Europe to protect them."

PREELECTION CLOUDS IN MEXICO

THE STABILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT and the main accomplishments of the Obregon Administration are menaced by the conflict of various aspirants to the Presidency of Mexico, it is asserted by some neutral observers, who tell us that to the wave of optimism following recognition of Mexico by the United States has succeeded depression because of the unrest and uncertainty of the coming electoral struggle. President Obregon's refusal to run for a second term and his repeated promise to keep hands off in the contest is said to have opened the field to a host of candidates. At the same time Mexico City dispatches advise us that accusations made by the Secretary of the Treasury, Albert J. Pani, and backed up by President Obregon, charging Adolfo de la Huerta, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, with misappropriation of funds destined to pay Mexico's foreign debt had brought about a political and financial crisis of the first order. Among the leading Presidential contenders are Secretary of the Interior Calles and former Secretary of the Treasury de la Huerta in the Obregon Cabinet, and in *El Universal* of Mexico City we read:

> "We all know there is only one organized political party in Mexico, and that is the Cooperatist, born of the revolution. The fact that Calles, seemingly assured of a vast majority of the members of this party, seems to hold to his personal views and program instead of adopting the policies dictated by the party, would seem to indicate a regrettable return to former electoral campaigns in which the personality of the candidate overshadowed whatever merits his opponents could have."

In accordance with the laws of the country, Calles resigned his portfolio, in order to devote himself to his campaign, and most of his colleagues followed in his footsteps, causing a complete disruption in the Cabinet. Calles's hostile attitude toward some of the international agreements entered into by President Obregon seems, however, to work against him in certain circles, which would prefer de la Huerta, ex-President *ad interim*, between Carranza and Obregon, whose ability is widely acknowledged at home and abroad. Says *El Democrata* of Mexico City:

GENERAL CALLES

Another Presidential candidate in Mexico, whose hostile attitude toward some of Obregon's international agreements is said to hurt his chances in some circles.

> "De la Huerta is the only statesman produced by the revolution. Among his main achievements are the settlement of the Foreign Debt and his recently completed negotiations for the establishment of the National Bank of Mexico, which will rehabilitate the whole financial life of Mexico. His tact and moderation while he occupied the Presidential chair, in difficult circumstances, as well as the knowledge and authority gained by his experience as Secretary of Finance put him in an enviable position in the coming struggle."

The race is not confined to these two contenders, inasmuch as a few of the sympathizers of the Madero Administration hold the view that Raul Madero, brother of the martyred President, could easily overwhelm any opponent. *El Universal* observes:

> "Madero holds one advantage over his opponents. He has a platform, and tho most of his proposed reforms are to be praised, we can not agree with him in the opinion that our actual political organization is worthless and that we should adopt the parliamentary form of Government. Parliamentary Government is a failure almost in every country where it has been adopted, in France, Spain and Italy, which we resemble in a certain degree. We do not need new laws or systems; what we need is more honesty and good-will in carrying out the statutes and regulations that we already have."

Even the old partizans of Diaz seem ready to enter the field at the first opportunity. The murder of Francisco Villa, whose death was first attributed to Calles, who opposed Villa's candidacy with all his strength, eliminated one of the gravest phases of the problem, for it is the common belief that Villa would have started a revolution again, had Calles succeeded in his aspirations. Villa's sympathies were for Raul Madero, with whom he had long conferences a few days before his death. Says *El Mundo* of Mexico City:

ADOLFO DE LA HUERTA

Mexico's ex-Secretary of the Treasury, who is the center of a political crisis in his candidacy for the Presidential office.

> "Until now, despite the threats of a certain militarist element joined to Calles which announces that they will conquer the Presidential chair for their candidate at any cost, de la Huerta seems to have involuntarily conquered the almost unanimous support of the country. Even the Cooperatist party found such diverging views among its members that the convention announced for the month of October, in which the party's candidate was to be announced, has been postponed until January, in order to give the leading aspirants time to reconsider their position."

De la Huerta constantly refused to have his friends work for him, but so strong has been the sentiment for his candidacy throughout the country that he could not later ignore it. *El Democrata* remarks:

> "A Presidential contest between Calles and de la Huerta is highly desirable, as owing to the unbroken friendship between the two men it would secure a peaceful election, as they would be the only ones to accept each other's victory peacefully, so we believe de la Huerta has more than an even chance against any other candidate."

The Mexico City correspondent of a New York newspaper, in referring to the charges against de la Huerta of misappropriation of funds, tells us that:

> "De la Huerta has replied that Pani and Obregon waited until he (de la Huerta) had accepted the candidacy for the Presidency before making the charges which are intended to blacken his character. He also charged them with attempting to cause his disappearance.
>
> "Apart from the political angle the fact that de la Huerta and Obregon after sixteen years of personal friendship have split has caused Mexico to remember the early days of unrest before the fall of the Diaz régime. 'Will history repeat itself?' is the question asked everywhere."

JAPANESE BUSINESS AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE

TRADE FOLLOWS THE RED CROSS in earthquake countries it is said humorously by some press correspondents in Japan, who note at the same time that in reconstruction, a country has to be a large purchaser. Some of them predict that Japan is to witness a boom comparable to the great activity in trade and industry during the war days. Profiteering is rife now, we are told, as it was in war time, and higher prices are looked for. But this is better than the condition would be, it is said, if the people did not show such alacrity in wishing to recover from the disaster of the earthquake and were fatalistic ally apathetic. It is interesting to some correspondents to witness that while there is no lack of gratitude in the Japanese mind, the people have seen enough of "benevolence and the profits thereof" to save them from any sentimentality over the ready and liberal giver. The immediate economic consequence of the earthquake, according to a Kobe correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* was that 1,500 Europeans descended on that city to be fed, lodged and clothed by a somewhat smaller number already there. No sooner were the refugees comforted, we are told, than they fitted up two expeditions to proceed to Yokohama and protect not only what movable property may have escaped the fire and the looter, "who soon had the military on his track," but titles to land and so forth. This informant tells us further:

"Yokohama itself is completely gone, but at least one-third of Tokyo remains—an amount so considerable that it is still as populous as any city in Japan, and with room for expansion and a multitude of hands for service. The Government is there, and there it will stay, in spite of rumors about a transfer to Kyoto or Hiroshima. Tokyo is enormously centralized. Its remaining population and accommodation make it more attractive economically than any other place, while the room for expansion over its ruined area affords scope for growth which could not be found anywhere else."

The effect of the earthquake on the Japanese markets was not remarkable, according to the *Guardian's* correspondent, who relates that there was a sudden flutter in construction materials, but the Government's announcement that it would commandeer whatever it found necessary "caused a shiver, and the markets have been going down ever since." We read then:

"Rice, yarn and shares have all slumped. Of course, between profiteering and ruin the authorities are between the devil and the deep sea. If they have reconstruction, they must let the profiteer get his percentage. It is a necessary part of the capitalist system. Big firms here have been advised that the earthquake had no sooner happened than Japanese in England did their best to get a good grip on the metal market—but not very successfully. Everybody is on the watch for developments, and there is, in spite of the slump, quite a tense awaiting of the revival. The revival of Tokyo means the rebuilding of Yokohama. It would be a disaster if, because of temporary embarrassments, British holders of original perpetual leases, or even those of ordinary leases, were to be forced to sell their holdings, as this would be a blow to British trade. It would be inadvisable for the Government to subsidize them, as one subsidy only leads to another. But it is worth while for British firms to lay out money to gain or maintain a footing in the trade that is to come."

With reference to the great rush of foodstuffs sent to Japan, such as rice, frozen mutton, canned goods, etc., this correspondent declares that "the generosity shown in the dispatch of these goods exceeds the discretion." The stocks of food burnt in Yokohama and Tokyo were not so great as to cause any shortage that could not be quickly relieved from Japan's own stores, and this informant goes on to say:

"To take people on board ship, feed them, and transport them to where they had friends was the immediate need, and the foreign shipping has done that for the Europeans, Chinese, Indians, and a large number of Japanese, while Japan's shipping resources are more than ample for the rest. Foodstuffs imported in the ordinary commercial way will meet all other needs.

"Similarly with the financial question. Suggestions of a great international loan, while meant kindly, are rather suggestive of Austria and Germany and their financial servitude. Japan will see about this matter for herself. It has to be remembered that, notwithstanding a year of unprecedented excess of imports, Japan is still flush of gold, and could raise an internal loan of almost any amount. It is true that, owing to the high rate of interest prevailing, loans have lately been sought abroad by some big semi-government concerns like the South Manchuria Railway and Oriental Colonization Company. It is therefore very likely that large private projects for building and contract work of all kinds will be financed by loans from abroad, and these often go along with supplies from the same source as the loan. Suggestions have been made that foreign loans be made conditional on a modification of the high import duties, but Japan is under no necessity of agreeing to such conditions, which could only be propounded if the loan were between the Governments direct, and that is out of the question."

This correspondent to *The Guardian* advises us that "for some fantastic reason" the Government has prohibited the use of code telegrams, and he remarks that one would almost think a state of war prevailed. Indeed there is something of the war spirit to look forward to, in his judgment, and he adds:

"When a nation is at war, it knows that it can not save money, so it spends freely, and there is great prosperity. This is what we may expect during the reconstruction period in Japan. The chief difficulty is that the profiteering spirit knows no bounds in Japan, partly by nature and partly by the evil habit of mind engendered by the war. Prices are extremely high now, and may be forced up considerably higher by anything like a boom. That, however, is a minor evil—much smaller, for instance, than would be a fatalistic apathy that hindered reconstruction.

"Japan may be expected to show plenty of independence in handling the situation. While there is no lack of gratitude for kindness shown, the Japanese have seen enough of benevolence and the profits thereof to suspect, amidst the effusiveness, that the desire for business often accompanies the warmest expressions of sympathy. But the fact remains that in the process of reconstruction Japan must be a large purchaser, and there will be plenty of opportunity for the supply of construction materials in the widest possible sense of the term—including machinery and manufactures of many kinds. Prompt shipment, reasonably lengthy credit (which should, however, always have a cast-iron assurance), and unvarying quality will assure business. But more is needed besides. A good agency, such as one of the older Anglo-Oriental firms which knows all about business conditions, is invaluable; and it is better still to have one's own man attached to such a firm to devote his whole attention to the business. Best of all, when the scope of business justifies it, is to have one's own full-fledged branch in Japan; but that is rather a large jump. Advertising helps, of course, but does not bring business by itself, except in soap and pills. The Department of Overseas Trade and the Consulates are very good, but they are not commercial travelers for private profit at public expense. Business has to be gone after."

The Shanghai, China, *Weekly Review* says that while it is true that Japan has received a heavy blow, it still possesses "great wealth and the soundest of credit," and it adds:

"Despite being centers of high rank in importance, Yokohama and Tokyo were excellent examples of what great cities in this day should not be. The streets were poorly laid out and constructed, with a few exceptions. The earthquake proved the inadequacy of the building construction in a volcanic area. That shock-proof buildings can be built was demonstrated by the survival of the Imperial Hotel, an edifice, to be sure, which was built with enormous waste of money and with almost an entire disregard of architectural harmony, but still one which has defied the worst jolt of history. The tram lines, the telephone system, and most of the other appurtenances of civilization in Tokyo and Yokohama were but semi-modern. From the standpoint of practicality and progress, one can hardly grudge Japan the opportunity to build itself a new capital. From the scar of to-day will arise the wonder and pride of to-morrow. The genius which converted the Japan of a half century ago into the world Power of to-day has not been exhausted. Rather it has been developed. Japan will surprize us by the manner in which it avails itself of the opportunity ahead."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

CHEMISTRY'S TREMENDOUS TO-MORROW

SOME CHEMICAL MARVELS that he thinks may be evolved in years to come are named and described by Irenée du Pont, president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., in an interview printed in the Sunday Magazine of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat.* "The man who put into words some of the things he believes chemistry will do," began Mr. du Pont, "would seem a fit subject for an insane asylum." Nevertheless, braving this fate, he then proceeded to enumerate some of the possibilities of the future in the chemical field, among them synthetic food, artificial wool, the conquest of disease, the entire or partial abolition of sleep, storage of solar heat, heatless light, cheap fuel, and greatly prolonged mental and physical vigor in the course of human life. "What is the greatest thing chemistry could do for humanity as a whole?" the interviewer asked at the outset. "There is no 'greatest' thing," Mr. du Pont replied, "for the reason that there are a number of great things which chemistry can and will do which are not comparable." He continued:

HE FORESEES A MARVELOUS FUTURE

Saying that it seems like insanity to predict the coming achievements of chemistry, Irenée du Pont, then proceeds to make a few very interesting predictions.

"Thus, a study of the ductless glands will likely lead to the identification of some 'reagent' which, properly supplied to the human system, will maintain the vigor of youth far beyond three-score-years-and-ten. This does not refer only to sexual vigor, but to the power—more important to maintain—which enables a young man to work longer hours and withstand fatigue which can not be withstood by men who have reached their mental prime of life.

"I think it is likely that material will be found which, taken into the human system, will accomplish the results of eight hours' sleep. This will change the active existence of a man from sixteen hours a day to twenty-four hours a day and, incidentally, make extraordinary changes in our every-day life.

"Antidotes or methods of suppression will be found for every disease. We have already gone so far in this direction that no one can question the matter of complete dominance over disease at some day in the future.

"A balanced ration will be evolved, possibly largely synthetic, which will eliminate all digestive disturbances, and at the same time make our minds and bodies more efficient to an extent almost beyond belief. At that time humanity will look back on the eating of promiscuous viands in very much the way that we look back on the drunken debauches of the Middle Ages.

"Looking further into the future, the time will come when the carbon dioxid will be eliminated from the atmosphere, this because carbon dioxid is being continually fixt as carbonate of lime in greater quantities than it is being liberated therefrom. When it is eliminated vegetation must cease to exist, because it is dependent largely on the carbon dioxid of the air for its supply of carbon. When vegetation ceases to exist, all animal life must soon perish, unless a substitute food is found.

"Synthetic chemistry must face the problem of making synthetic food. A mountain of limestone and a waterfall supply the chemical raw materials and energy required to make sugars and starches. The method will be evolved much before the necessity arises.

"You can choose for yourself which of these things is the greatest."

The next question was: "What prospect, if any, is there of chemistry accomplishing these things?" Mr. du Pont replied:

"The prospect is certainty, provided civilization does not 'commit suicide.' By this I mean that it seems quite sure that civilization is more or less unstable, and by destroying any of its foundation stones the entire structure may crumble, involving the destruction of most of the accumulated knowledge and the cessation of further progress for a prolonged period of time.

"Even tho this self-destruction is self-curable in that humanity would probably struggle back through dark ages to a new civilization, that in turn may crumble from the same self-contained causes, and this may be repeated through the ages required to make the earth unsuitable to sustain barbaric or semi-civilized humanity; if so, mankind will then become as extinct as the dodo.

"As a preventive of this it would help if our so-called progressives would take a leaf from the scientist's book and try their experiments on a laboratory scale before trying to apply them to the entire economic system. Would it not be a good plan to set aside some small territory to be used as a 'test tube' for economic research, and be patient enough to try proposed schemes there for a generation before applying them wholesale elsewhere."

"Can chemistry provide heat from sources at present not in use which would be cheaper or better than the burning of oil or coal?"

"Probably not. That result probably will be obtained by the physicist rather than the chemist, altho chemistry will be involved. We shall have to obtain our supply of heat from the sun when all the oil and coal are burned. It is only a matter of finding a vehicle which will absorb the heat from sunlight and carry it to the point of consumption. If that vehicle is a cheap storage battery which will be charged by means of a device for converting radiant energy from the sun into electric current, you can classify it as an electrical apparatus, but likely the actual vehicle, like a storage battery, will depend on chemical action."

Answering the question, "Could chemistry produce cheap light or 'cold light'?" Mr. du Pont replied: "Chemistry can already produce cold light, but not cheaply. If that is

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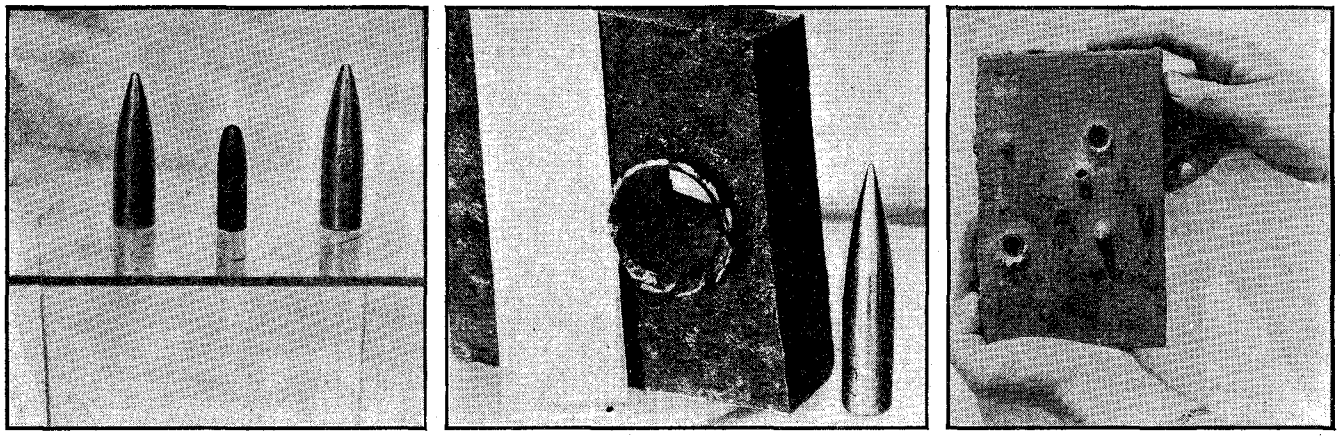


By courtesy of the "Scientific American" (New York)

WHAT THE ARMOR-PIERCING BULLET DOES TO "BULLET-PROOF" ARMOR

Left: An old-type armor-piercing bullet and the steel core. Center: Steel plate one inch thick, armor-piercing bullet of .28 caliber, and three-quarter-inch hole bored through plate. White strip is one inch wide. Right: One-inch thick mild steel, showing armor-piercing cores protruding through it. Note how the core and the steel tend to weld.

the solution of the lighting problem, it certainly can be done." He continued:

"Consider the standard of excellence in illuminating engineering only fifty years ago; it was the kerosene lamp. Consider the standard of excellence to-day; it is the tungsten electric bulb. The improvement in efficiency has been so great that it would seem reasonable to suppose illuminating engineering will eventually obtain light from power without an excessive amount of heat vibrations."

Encouraged by the apparent willingness on Mr. du Pont's part to see it through, once he had acquiesced to the request for an interview, the writer asked, "Will chemistry find methods of producing cheap or more efficient fuel for internal-combustion engines?" That the question was timely is indicated by the reply:

"Chemistry is on the eve of doubling the efficiency of internal-combustion engines using the present fuel. That improvement will be extended, but, of course, can not pass the theoretical.

"'Is it theoretically possible to harness atomic energy?' was next asked.

"'There is no question that enormous stores of energy are bound up in the atom,' said Mr. du Pont. 'There is no question that some atoms spontaneously break down, releasing part of that energy. To my mind, there is no question that all atoms came into existence at some time in the past, that conditions which created radium or lead might have been changed into such as would have resulted in hydrogen. It is, therefore, within the bounds of possibility that lead can be broken down to some simpler substance, thereby liberating part of the energy stored in the more complicated atom.'

"'Will chemistry produce a material as warm as wool, yet cheaper?'

"The immediate response was: 'Research, whether it be chemical or mechanical, surely will. In fact, I applied for a patent on changing cotton fiber in a manner calculated to make it "as warm as wool." The application was not granted because I did not demonstrate that it would work. I have never taken the time to try experiments required to get conditions which will regularly produce the desired result.'"

The time granted for the interview had long been exceeded; but, despite that, another question was put. It was: "What are the greatest problems chemistry is endeavoring to solve?" Mr. du Pont replied:

"I am not sufficiently familiar with what others are doing to hazard an answer, but it would seem to me that it is likely that the most important problems now being attacked are the biological ones, such as endeavoring to cure or prevent tuberculosis and cancer.

"I am surprized that I have never heard of any one attempting the simpler problem of prevention of hardening of the arteries, to which we will all succumb if we do not get killed off by something else first."

NO COME-BACK FOR BODY ARMOR

THE USE OF TRENCH HELMETS during the late war brought out the suggestion that perhaps protective armor for the entire body might come into fashion again, especially as very tough varieties of steel are now producible. Why this is unlikely is explained in *The Scientific American* (New York) by Captain Edward C. Crossman, U. S. A., in an article entitled "Why Armored Suits Fail."

Every once in a while, says Captain Crossman, there bobs up a hopeful gentleman who has discovered that certain forms of alloyed and heat-treated steel will stop most bullets. Having bobbed up he makes known his purpose, which is to try to sell the idea to the police or to the Army or other organization of which the members are likely to serve as targets for gunfire. Like altogether too many inventors, the armor-suit gentlemen are little informed as to the ramifications of the problem they think they have solved, and they do not realize that others have likewise invented armor suits which failed. He continues:

"The Ordnance Department of our Army used to have a special officer detailed just to 'shoo away' the inventors of armor suits or armor shields for our soldiers during the war.

"The little joker attaching to the armor personal protection lay in the fact that, like armored ships and big guns, neither side stayed ahead very long. Another one was that steel undershirts, while reassuring, are somewhat stiff and heavy, not to mention the minor feature that the other side in the war could drill holes in the best one ever made by merely putting a different type of cartridge into a plain infantry rifle.

"The armor-piercing infantry rifle bullet wasn't one jump behind the various light forms of armor developed in fixt trench warfare, not to mention the armored tanks and other protection in fighting airplanes.

"The United States had an armor-piercing bullet before the Great War, and I shot it for trial before Germany commenced to defend the Fatherland in northern France.

"Early it was evident that a sheet of special heat-treated steel, one-eighth inch or less, would stop an ordinary jacketed bullet; but alas, it would not even discourage the armor-piercer. So armor for modern soldiers boiled down to the form used on tanks, to the massive and unwieldy German trench helmet covering face, head and neck, to the shrapnel helmet, and to the special heavy shields used for snipers.

"The armor-piercing bullet is practically the same as used by all armies. It consists of a miniature bullet, about .22-inch caliber for a .30-caliber bullet, a trifle shorter than the bullet in which it is going to be used, and harder and tougher than any steel likely to be familiar to the ordinary man. It will weigh, in the .30-caliber, from 60 to 90 grains.

"It is set in a regular leaden core and that in turn incased in the regular cupro-nickel jacket of the ordinary infantry bullet. There is thus a miniature .22-caliber very hard steel bullet, surrounded by thin leaden walls, and then in turn by the regular bullet jacket. The leaden walls permit 'give' enough to the bullet to seal the bore of the rifle against gas escape, and to take the rifling and spin the bullet. Outwardly, such bullets look like any other except that they are longer than the standard, and seem light for their length.

"On striking armor the jacket smashes to bits, the lead disappears in a spray, perhaps acting as a lubricant for the steel bullet within, and the steel core slips through an unbelievable thickness of the hardest steel.

"With the Clay bullet, inferior to the present Army form, I have shot through a 5/16-inch tough steel—but not armor—plate at the range of 700 yards. Such a bullet as the familiar .30-.30 used by hunters not equipped with more up-to-date arms will not even dent the plate at this distance."

The hole made by the armor-piercing bullet is merely the diameter of the core or miniature bullet; in the case of our own, it is about .22 caliber or less than one-fourth inch. Men behind the steel armor would therefore have only .22-caliber holes punched in them by the hard little missile. Such a bullet will easily punch through a full inch of ordinary mild steel. Captain Crossman goes on:

"One of the tests made at the Small Arms Ballistic Station was to obtain the ballistics of our new armor-piercing bullet, and incidentally we tried it against some of the armor-plate on hand at the station.

"One type had the miniature bullet, or core, as it is known, made of Firth sterling steel, and the core itself weighed 90 grains. The other had the core made of a tungsten alloy, weighing also 90 grains.

"Using special heat-treated armor-plate six-tenths inch thick, the Firth bullet put one core nearly through, sticking in the rear of the plate, while the other two tried broke the back of the plate. The tungsten-alloy core punched three clean holes through the plate. At 200 yards this tungsten core put a bad bulge in the rear of the plate, but did not go through. At 300 it also bulged the back of the plate.

"The complete bullet weighed 190 grains, as compared with 150 grains for the standard .30-caliber bullet, and was given a muzzle speed of 2,550 feet per second compared with 2,700 feet for the standard bullet. Both were, of course, to be used in the regular infantry rifle and machine-gun.

"You can imagine, therefore, what use an armored suit or armored car would be, if armor steel more than half an inch in thickness can be easily punctured by a little bullet any soldier may be carrying in his belt, remembering that steel plate a half-inch thick weighs about 20 pounds to the square foot.

"Modern high-velocity sporting-rifle bullets will punch through a surprizing amount of ordinary mild steel or boiler iron, and the higher the velocity, the greater the penetration. Weight of bullet seems to cut little figure. The little 87-grain .250 Savage bullet, for instance, will punch a hole through a half-inch mild steel plate.

"So while light armor might stop pistol bullets or those from low-velocity rifles, none that might be worn and carried around by a man could stop an armor-piercing bullet; indeed, it is doubtful if these inventors' suits for policemen could stop even a high-velocity hunting bullet in the 3,000-feet-per-second class of velocity."

A RADIO-CONTROLLED WATCH

RADIO AUTOMATICALLY CORRECTS, twice daily, a watch devised by Lieutenant John W. Iseman, of the naval air service, and described in an article which we quote below from *The Radio World* (New York). This timepiece, we are told, without attention on the part of the wearer adjusts itself on the radio time-signal waves broadcast from the U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C. The watch itself is a current model of American manufacture, and, with the exception of an additional projection for "plugging-in" the set, is similar in appearance to any ordinary timepiece. A pair of fine wires concealed in the watch-chain carry the radio impulses from the receiving set to the watch. We read:

THIS WATCH SETS ITSELF BY RADIO

Lieutenant John W. Iseman holding his radio-controlled watch and the little receiving set which corrects it twice daily.

"The radio-controlled watch is a horological achievement rather than a radio innovation, inasmuch as the radio apparatus used is, with certain refinements, similar to any set used for model control.

"The set consists primarily of a fixt coil sharply tuned to a predetermined wave-length, a fixt detector of an improved type, and a condenser. A small flashlight battery incorporated in the set is used to supply the current for the sensitive relay contained in the watch. Interposed in the circuit between the battery and the relay, a new type of coherer is used to open and close this circuit on the radio impulses.

"In the usual type of coherer it is necessary to 'break down' the contact made by the filings within the tube in order to open a circuit after it has been closed by radio impulse. This is usually accomplished by some mechanical device such as a buzzer. However, by the amalgamation of certain silver salts and mercury the inventor has developed a type of coherer that is 'self-restoring'; in other words, the coherer automatically opens the circuit in which it is connected at the expiration of each wave impulse.

"The time signals with which most of us are familiar are sent beginning at 11:55 A. M., Standard Time, in an intermittent series of beats or dashes with breaks to indicate the 29th and 59th seconds of each minute and a long break of ten seconds before the final dash indicating 12:00 noon.

"The sum of the dashes or impulses broadcast during this period is 270. The watch contains a finely made escapement operated by an armature connected with the relay. The escapement wheel contains 270 teeth, one tooth of which is released by the escapement on each impulse or beat received. On the 270th, or noon signal, the escapement wheel will have completed one revolution, at the completion of which the mechanism for setting the hands is released and regardless of whether the watch be fast or slow the hands promptly click to the correct time as received on the time-signal waves.

"Immediately after the hands of the watch have been corrected the circuit between the watch and the pocket set is automatically opened in order to prevent other impulses on the same wave-length from disturbing the action within the watch until it is time to receive the night signals sent at 9:55 P. M. to 10:00 P. M., Standard Time, when the circuit is again automatically closed ready to receive signals.

"The escapement and relay is made of non-magnetic material carefully insulated from the watch movement, thus eliminating the possibility of residual magnetism and its effect upon the time-keeping qualities of the watch.

"Lieutenant John W. Iseman, of the Naval Air Service, perfected this novel watch with the main idea of correcting chronometers on board ship. Its use makes possible the obtaining of accurate time in any weather at any time of year."

CHICAGO AS A BOOTLEGGER OF CANADIAN WATER

GETTING AWAY WITH THE GREAT LAKES, or at least with more than her fair share of the water in them, is the alarming charge brought against Chicago by a distinguished Canadian. "An amount of water about equal to that which passes over the American Fall at Niagara" has at times been diverted, according to Sir Adam Beck, the prominent Canadian hydroelectric authority and industrial mobilizer of Canada's water-power. The claim that this is injurious to Canada, he backs up with a quotation from the United States Secretary of War's refusal to authorize any "further diversion of water, manifestly so injurious to Canada, against Canadian protest." This was in answer to a request from the Sanitary District of Chicago for permission to draw 10,000 cubic feet of water per second from Lake Michigan into the Chicago Drainage Canal. In spite of this fact, according to Sir Adam Beck, the Sanitary District has been diverting "in excess of 8,000 cubic feet per second, and, it has been rumored at times, some 10,000 cubic feet or more." Her only sanction by the United States, says he, is for 4,167 cubic feet, a right which "Canada has never conceded nor recognized."

How can Canada object to Chicago's use of Lake Michigan, a wholly American body of water? It will be remembered that the Great Lakes formerly flowed to the sea entirely through the St. Lawrence River. It is not so widely known that Chicago's drainage canal diverts very considerable amounts of water from Lake Michigan into the Gulf of Mexico, via the Illinois River and the Mississippi. This is to flush Chicago's sewerage, and in addition to raising objections from the Mississippi Valley on this account, it has brought remonstrances from the Lake cities because of the lowered level of navigable waters. The claim is made that the water in the Great Lakes belongs to Canada and ourselves jointly, and no division is possible or desirable. Here is a part of Sir Adam Beck's statement in the Toronto *Canadian Engineer:*

> "It is, of course, an obvious fact that the abstraction from the watershed of the Great Lakes of any large quantity of water must materially affect the levels of the Great Lakes, producing, in consequence, a serious effect upon navigation.
>
> "It is my desire rather to refer to the tremendous loss which the whole Dominion sustains by reason of losing the hydro-electrical energy which might be developed from the large quantity of water which Chicago is diverting.
>
> "The power developed from the diverted water utilizes only a relatively small head, whereas this same water would develop many times the power if flowing to the sea via the Niagara Falls and St. Lawrence Rivers. If 10,000 cubic feet of water per second were diverted by Chicago and were returned to its natural channel, then it would develop at the falls and rapids in the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers approximately 500,000 horse-power, of which over 300,000 would belong to Canada. Upon a conservative basis 500,000 horse-power may be considered the equivalent of 5,000,000 tons of coal per annum, and, at a recent price of soft coal, the equivalent of about thirty-five million dollars.
>
> "The State of Michigan, the State of Wisconsin, the State of New York, the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the Federal governments both of the Dominion of Canada and the United States, have all registered strong protest against illegal diversion of the waters of the Great Lakes by the Sanitary District of Chicago.
>
> "Three hundred and fifty municipalities in the province of Ontario, comprising practically all the cities, towns and villages in the more settled portions of the province, have invested in their municipally owned hydro-electrical undertaking $250,000,000, and in the future this amount will annually be increased by millions of dollars.
>
> "The action of the Sanitary District of Chicago in illegally diverting from the Great Lakes system the enormous quantity of water which is being turned into the Mississippi River is an act without parallel on the American continent.
>
> "As a remedial measure, the Sanitary District, according to its own statement, proposes to construct regulating works, one in the Niagara River below Buffalo, and another in the St. Lawrence River at Galops Rapids, at an estimated cost of $2,500,000, to be borne by the Sanitary District. It is contended by the Sanitary District officials that these remedial works will restore the lake levels which have been disadvantageously affected by the diversion at Chicago."

On the other hand, L. K. Sherman, a consulting engineer of Chicago, is quoted in the same magazine to the effect that Canadian and other hostility to Chicago and her drainage canal is founded almost entirely on lack of knowledge of the facts:

> "The maximum lowering effect of the surface of any of the Great Lakes due to the diversion of 10,000 cubic feet per second at Chicago is 5½ inches. This has been determined by many government engineers. The fluctuation of the Lakes Michigan and Huron from natural causes amounts to 4.6 feet, or over ten times the amount due to any possible diversion at Chicago. The low lake stages of January, 1923, were at that same low level twenty-eight years ago—five years before the drainage canal was opened.
>
> "The diversion at Niagara for power, at the Welland and New York barge canal, the water-power diversions on the St. Lawrence, and the channel improvements connecting the lakes, all affect the lake levels and connecting channel depths. Chicago can not be singled out as the sole transgressor with impunity to others."

The remedy, says he, lies in the construction of compensating or regulating works in the Niagara or St. Clair rivers, and at the outlet of Lake Ontario. These can be relied upon to raise lake levels, just as the present works in operation at Sault Ste. Marie have controlled St. Mary's River for several years. It is for the cost of such remedial works that the City of Chicago now offers to reimburse the governments concerned. Mr. Sherman concludes:

> "On May 3, 1906, the International Waterways Commission, United States, and Canada, recommended that the Government of the United States prohibit the diversion of more than 10,000 cubic feet per second for the Chicago Drainage Canal. That is all that Chicago is asking for and the Sanitary District of Chicago is offering to pay for that by reimbursing the governments for the cost of regulating works which will inure to the benefits of all of the lake States and the Dominion of Canada."

PLATED ALUMINUM—Hitherto it has been found impossible to electroplate aluminum objects with other metals, such as gold, silver or nickel; and for this reason its use has been confined to articles of utility rather than of ornament. Years of research have been devoted to this problem, and it is now announced that a manufacturing firm in Hanover, Germany, is making use of a secret process, covered by patents, by means of which a permanent metallic deposit of any sort can be applied to objects of aluminum, without any preliminary preparation of the metal. According to *Die Umschau* (Frankfurt), objects thus manufactured are as handsome in appearance as wares of brass, copper, silver, nickel and gold, while they are at the same time, of course, much lighter. Articles thus prepared are especially adapted for decorative purposes, such as wall and ceiling ornaments, chandeliers, etc., where lightness is of great advantage. Furthermore, we read:

> "It has been found in practise that aluminum objects made to resemble copper and brass wares by this process, cost only half as much as articles made of pure brass. In the case of export wares there is furthermore a very important saving through the reduction of freight charges."

GOOD TEETH BORN, NOT MADE

THE TOOTHBRUSH does not make good teeth. It helps keep them good, but all the brushing in the world will not save them if they are organically unsound. So we are told by Dr. Harold DeW. Cross, director of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for children, in Boston, writing in *The Nation's Health* (Chicago). Dr. Cross would not have us use the brush less, but reminds us that the brush is not all. Preventive dentistry, Dr. Cross tells us, takes account of the prenatal influence of the mother's diet and the nutritional balance of early years, as the real factors in tooth-decay. He goes on:

"Good teeth are determined before a child is born and the chances are, even without the use of a toothbrush, teeth that are originally sound and well constructed, will remain sound for many years. The toothbrush does not make good teeth. They are developed the same as any other part or organ of the body, and if they are not well constructed and sound, it will be found that the use of a toothbrush until doomsday will not save them.

"Prenatal influences, proper diet, including coarse whole foods—milk, leafy vegetables, and fruit—are the things that make good teeth, not the use of the toothbrush. The child should be breast-fed a suitable length of time rather than fed upon any kind of prepared milk or other foods. This makes a great difference in the teeth of a young child.

"Herbert Hoover says: 'If we could grapple with the whole child situation for one generation, our public health, our economic efficiency and the moral character, sanity, and stability of our people would advance three generations in one.'

"We have been taught to believe that dentists have much to do with good teeth. The work of the dentist, however, only begins after the teeth are here, when they are all formed and in whatever condition they are developed in the jaw, which is the result of the prenatal influence, whether good or bad, so far as the teeth are concerned.

"We may consider that there are two kinds of dentistry, preventive or public health, of which little is known or practised, and which has to do, principally, with children; and regular reparative, or technical work, which deals with children over six years of age or with adults. So far as children are concerned, public health dentistry deals with diet, general and dental hygiene, and prenatal influences. Reparative dentistry has been practically a failure so far as reducing caries is concerned, and children still arrive at the first grade in the public school with teeth as bad as if no work had been done for older children. Caries is increasing with children, two years old, kindergartners, and first-graders. We need the art of reparative dentistry, developed as it is to a very high degree of skill, for all those too old to be benefited by preventive dentistry, and that means all over six years of age.

"It has been said that a clean tooth never decays, but the teeth must be sound in the beginning to make this true. Prenatal influences and care are very necessary, and also as much care and attention in regard to diet and hygiene should be given when the child is from two to five years of age.

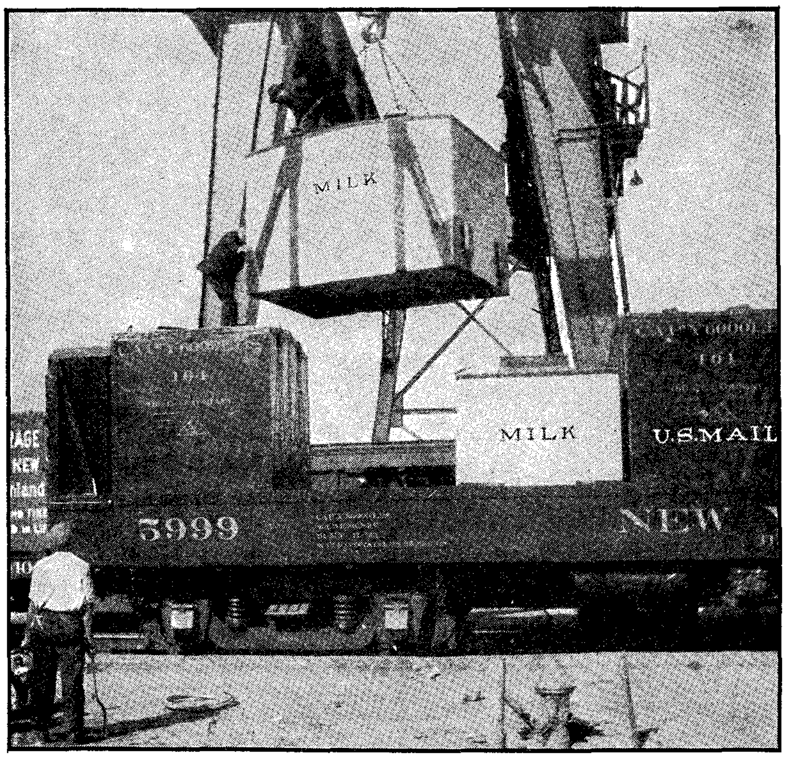
"The sixth year in a child's life divides the preventive and reparative care necessary, and the limit should not be reached before this care is given. Care in the kindergarten age is better than when in the first grade at six years, and the nursery or preschool time is better than the kindergarten. So, too, prenatal care is better than the nursery age, and is the best and only time to fully realize the importance of primary teeth, and lay the foundation for good and sound permanent teeth.

"All adult dentistry diseases, except pyorrhea, are the result of poor tooth development or neglect of the proper diet and hygiene during childhood. Dead teeth, local infections and diseases of the heart, kidneys and joints are the results of childhood neglect of the teeth and, if caries could be eliminated, would prevent all these later complications.

"So, use the toothbrush, but do not depend on it as the savior of your teeth. Mothers, before the baby comes, must take the responsibility of giving good or bad teeth to their offspring, and before six years of age the whole question of good teeth for life will have been decided."

TANK-CARS FOR MILK

THE milk tank-car, already described in these columns, is the coming development in milk transportation, according to experts in that phase of the dairy industry, who gave this opinion to the World's Dairy Congress, in session at Syracuse, New York, recently. Use of the present ten-gallon milk-cans as a means of getting the milk to the consumer will soon be as out of date as the Old World custom of driving the cow or the goat up to the kitchen door, they said. We read in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):



Courtesy of the New York Central Railroad Company

WHEN MILK AND MAIL TRAVEL TOGETHER

"H. E. Black, superintendent of the milk service of the New York Central Railroad, said the latest development was the use of portable glass-lined tanks with a capacity of 825 gallons. These are incased in an insulating container of extremely rigid construction, and are fitted with a manhole to admit a man for cleaning. The container is filled with chilled milk at the filling station in the country, locked and lifted aboard the container car by a hoisting device. The car which permits of the loading of multiples of these containers is similar in appearance to a low-side gondola car; its steel sides preventing tampering with the outlet valve of the container. At destination the container is lifted from the car to the consignee's truck by a crane, placed on a motor truck and taken to the distributing plant, where it is emptied, cleaned and sterilized. Among the advantages enumerated by Mr. Black as pertaining to this new method of milk transport are elimination of the costly can with its high depreciation and handling charges, elimination of refrigerating cost while in transit, elimination of losses due to souring, to spilled milk, and adhesion to cans, standardization of equipment, and improvement of the product due to maintenance of constant temperature, use of a sterile container, and elimination of ten of the seventeen operations now required in the handling of cans. One milk company had saved $35,000 in one year through the operation of two of these cars, Mr. Black said. C. E. Gray, president of the California Central Creameries, told of a similar tank adapted for use on motor trucks which was in successful use in that State. Migratory cheeses should be required to have passports and to be properly labeled with the name of their native land, leading international experts of the cheese industry said in a meeting of the cheese section. Too many Swiss cheeses were being made in Denmark or other places without the innocent consumer being made aware of the country of their real origin, they said. Hyphenated cheeses were distinctly approved, such as Norwegian-Swiss, or Dutch-Gorgonzola. The type names should apply only to cheeses of standard specifications."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

DRAMATIC CRITICS HEAR A PIANIST

DE PACHMANN HAS PROVEN better material for the dramatic than for the musical critics. At his first recital this season he was his old self, only more so. He not only played divinely, we have the music critics' word for that; but he performed "de Pachmann" as even the old-timers scarcely recall his doing. What followed was that half the music critics left the hall, one veteran exclaiming, "It's disgraceful!" They said something similar when Isadora Duncan began to dance to classical music. The masters were violated! But all higher forms of dancing are now married to classical music. Mr. Deems Taylor of *The World* was another who forsook his seat. Mr. Taylor's salutatory article at the beginning of the season was headed "With reluctant feet," and he went on to bemoan the prospect of a season with numberless repetitions of the same things. Then with the first novelty his "reluctant feet" hurried him out of Carnegie Hall. Fortunately the dramatic critics scented the best show in town as staged that night at that very spot, and Mr. Broun and Mr. Woollcott went there for copy. Their words are all in praise of de Pachmann. He played Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Chopin and Liszt, and most of the old magic was in the playing, as critics, musical and otherwise, all agree. But "he gestured elaborately between phrases, grimaced, scowled melodramatically and indulged in various other monkey-shines," says Mr. Gilman, who succeeds Mr. Krehbiel as music critic on *The Tribune*. Mr. Taylor of *The World* writes:

Courtesy of "Musical America" (New York)

DE PACHMANN TEACHING HIS NEW TECHNIQUE

He takes but this one pupil, whose bones and muscles are supple enough to begin with his newly discovered straight-wrist technique. The favored boy is Virgilio Pallotelli.

"He is the greatest Chopin player in the world, they say. He certainly has marvelous dexterity. His hands ripple and flash along the keyboard with uncanny accuracy, and they produce a beautiful sound. He began the nocturne in B major, No. 1 of the thirty-second opus. It is lovely, gentle, wistful Chopin. And after a particularly lovely phrase, Mr. de Pachmann said, 'Listen!' and played another, lovelier one, and wagged his head comically and waved his hands and grinned at the audience. And everybody laughed heartily. And he did the same with the second impromptu, and with the B minor prelude, and with the Allegro de Concert in A major.

"And then there was more applause, and another funny little speech, and a final group of Mendelssohn, Schumann and Liszt. But one didn't hear that. For one had gone out, feeling a little ashamed of caring so much about music in a world where so many excellent people didn't mind a bit what happened to it."

The music critics—some of the younger ones—think it is time a stop is put to his antics. And he is over seventy-five and has been doing these things all his life, yet fills the house whenever he announces a concert. Mr. Broun of *The World* tells us he has a feeling Deems Taylor disliked de Pachmann "because he was a little strange." Broun himself confesses that "no art form of any kind amounts to much unless it has in it aspects surprizing and curious." Going on:

"Perhaps we will express ourself more clearly by saying that we think art ought to be exciting. And to us de Pachmann is essentially that. Sometimes he is irritating and distracting, but he is not dull.

"Nor is he to us in any sense comic. It is true of course, that he seems to be instinctively rebellious against conventional manners of the concert hall. He is not reverent in the usual fashion. 'Beethoven died and went to hell,' was among the comments of Deems Taylor about de Pachmann, but we are not at all sure that the phrase carries the full weight of condemnation which Deems Taylor intended. Beethoven probably enjoyed the reversal of the usual process of the concert hall. There are more than enough musicians who play as if Beethoven were in heaven and had never been elsewhere.

"'Three thousand people saw murder done last night in Carnegie Hall,' wrote Taylor. And it seems to us that even this may be construed into a compliment, for, after all, the musician who regards the master composers as live enough to be worth killing pays them a far higher tribute than other pianists who gloomily commune with wraiths of men long dead and buried.

"The most devitalizing thing which can be done to any man, alive or dead, is to pay him reverence. Will you kindly suppose for a minute that you are a god? Into your presence come two mortals. One drops upon his face and beats his forehead upon the floor. The other exclaims, 'Geewhiz!' 'Oh, gosh!' 'Can you beat that!' If we were that god it would afford us no fun at all to observe the prostrate and reverent mortal, but we would feel distinctly pleased and smug over the obvious excitement which we had created in the other. Accordingly, with a gesture we should write in flaming letters across the sky, 'That's more like it.'

"Now, we defy anybody to produce a pianist more obviously and convincingly excited about music than de Pachmann. He doesn't think of the composers as dead men in their vaults. He burns with hatred of rival pianists who have been dust for fifty years to everybody in the world but de Pachmann. He talks of and to his good friend Liszt as familiarly as he talks to God.

"And most of all do we deny that de Pachmann is comic. That curious contortion of the mouth which Deems Taylor reported as a grin is instead an attempt of the little man to gulp down an overpowering ecstasy. It is true that people in Carnegie Hall laughed, but whenever people gather together in groups of more than ten or twelve they invariably seize upon the strange as the equivalent of the comic.

"If de Pachmann's method of combining pantomime, reminiscence, spoken thought with piano music is wholly unsuitable to the conditions under which big concerts are held, then the artistic flaw is less in him than in the conditions. It is the 3,000 who are out of step. There is something essentially gross and unwieldy in the effort to make a piano serve 3,000 at the same time. Music at its finest must be far more intimate. Of course, it may be said that de Pachmann, having accepted and even courted the conditions, should live up to the rules. We suppose he is in nowise horrified or displeased at the vast rewards of great and crowded concerts. But there is something instinctive in him which rebels against the conditions for all that. He makes an effort to draw the thousands closer. Even the Pied Piper himself, the most seductive musician recorded in history, probably gestured now and again and cried out to some single child in the crowd."

Whether managing editors are now considering reshuffling their hands and sending their dramatic critics off to concerts, we can not say, but here is Mr. Woollcott of *The Herald* entering this alien field with the same whoop that Broun emits:

"De Pachmann seemed to us to be caressing that piano and to be evoking from it a voice of gold, but then, too, there was Chaplin at that piano, there at times was such brilliantly expressive pantomime as that with which Paul Clerget glorified the Ames revival of 'L'Enfant Prodigue.' There was Déburau himself. Nay, there was Pierrot grown old and free and given to talking to the moon.

"As every one knows, de Pachmann, with many winks, chuckles, groans and appeals to heaven, keeps up a continuous, murmurous chatter about the music he is invoking. To himself, to the spirits of the dead, to any within range of his half-whispered monolog, he talks about that music, about how it came to be written, how Liszt played it, how he hopes to play it, how beautiful it is, etc. It is chatter which only a few can hear distinctly and of which the eccentricity sets the remoter or more woolly witted auditors into a fit of the giggles. If you are *nearer* you see how the moods of the melody—fear, hope, anger, love, gaiety, despair—write themselves on every aspect of his mobile face, in every line of his responsive body. If you are nearer still you can hear enough to know he is now exultant in a free and childlike way at his own astonishing dexterity, now mortified at his own shortcomings, now grateful to whatever god brought the wonder of music into an ugly world.

"He is thinking aloud—or, to be more exact, feeling aloud. A difficult impromptu of Chopin may be before him. He wonders if he will play it well. He pray she will. It will tax his memory, and, after all, he is an old man now, a shrunken old man of seventy-five, whose memory is not what it was. But, come, come, de Pachmann! Mere music teachers can memorize. What counts is intelligence. Courage, de Pachmann! 'Dear God, help me to play this beautiful music to-night as You meant it to be played when You sent it into the world.' Fragments of something like this escaped from the little man as he served at that altar on Carnegie's stage.

"Such communicativeness in the world of affairs or on the concert platform may be an infirmity, but, after all, it is a part of de Pachmann, and one did not come away from Bernhardt's last 'Camille' denouncing her for being a grandmother with a wooden leg. It is barely possible that de Pachmann could be made by a grim management to keep his behavior orderly, his face straight, his mouth shut. But probably he would burst.

"To those sitting further from the stage it may be—nay, it must be—maddening to have the most delicate transitions of the Chopin nocturnes drowned in the empty laughter of giggling neighbors. But it was the whole implication of the more ferocious reviews yesterday that these 'antics,' these 'monkey-shines,' these 'capers' were the tricks and manners of an old showman who was going to attract an audience by fair means or foul. But really weren't they rather the candors of an artless and quite simple person who would have behaved in exactly the same manner had the hall been empty, and who would have had just as good a time alone with the composers? Many of these 'monkeyshines' were prayers, for de Pachmann was not talking to A-2, A-24, A-6, A-8. He was talking to God.

"Mr. Taylor did not stick it out. He went away in distress, 'feeling a little ashamed of caring so much about music in a world where so many excellent people didn't mind a bit what happened to it.' Well, that makes two of them, for, tho the implication is rather to the contrary, we have a suspicion that there was another person in Carnegie Hall that night who cared as much about music as ever man cared since the first note sounded across the void. The other man's name was Vladimir de Pachmann."

ITALY'S NEW LITERATURE

FASCISM HAS ALREADY CREATED a literature, it seems, tho as an accredited political force it is barely a year old. "It is a literature of thews and sinews, of conflict and aspiration," says H. Nelson Gay in the New York *Times*, and its appeal is to a people awakened to a new consciousness of the possibilities and the responsibilities of life, a people that is confident that it has recovered the elixir of youth and has faith in the future. Fascist literature, we are told, is not of a high quality as literature, but "in its sincerity, struck off in the heat of achievement, it is wholesome and inspiring, and does justice to the higher qualities of human nature." Of course Mussolini figures in these new works, particularly in a biography named "*L'Uomo nuovo*" (The New Man) by Antonio Beltrami. Here are presented some of the little-known facts of his early life:

"We know now that his father was one of the chief internationalists in his little section of the Romagnà, in correspondence with all the leading Italian internationalists of the time—indeed he was the red mayor of his village. We know now that Benito's mother sought to differentiate her sons from the boys of the streets by making them speak Italian, instead of the dialect of the Romagnà; that the boy Benito once asked her: 'Mother, do you suppose that the day will come when Italy will be compelled to fear me?' that his father foretold the future, declaring to the lad that he was destined to be 'the Crispi of to-morrow'; that his mother was the companion and confidant of Benito's life until her death in 1905. We know also that he did his utmost to promote general strikes, and that for active participation in one of them, in 1911, he went to prison for a year, and there wrote a life of John Huss, and learned English.

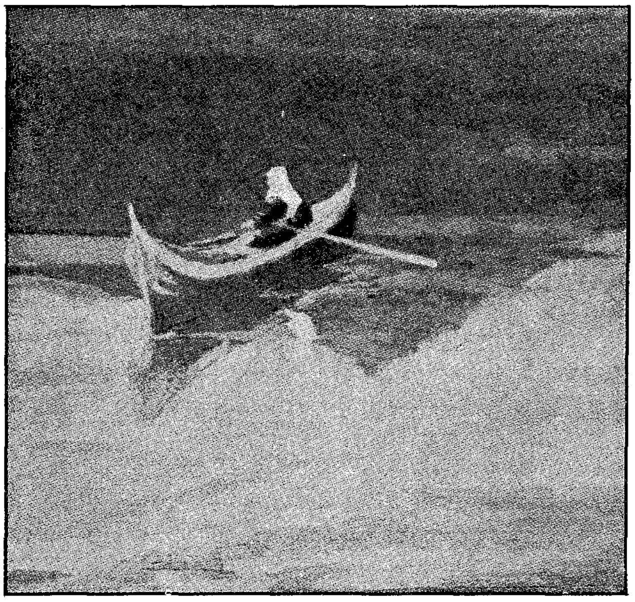
"Beltrami goes on to tell us of the terrific crisis of Mussolini's life at the outbreak of the World War. Mussolini hoped for a New World as the outcome of colossal conflict. Italy must bear her part in winning the future. If the Italian proletariat was too weak to fight, it could never hope to obtain the rights to which it aspired. In 1914 he abandoned the direction of the Socialist daily *Avanti* and founded the interventionalist daily *Il Popolo d'Italia.* His old companions attacked him without mercy. Then came the hour of imputation and defense before the great Socialist meeting in Milan. Hooted, hissed and vilified, his voice rose above the infuriated mob with the sculpturesque phrase: '*Voi oggi mi odiate perchè mi amate ancora.*' (You hate me to-day because you love me still). These were the words of a strong man conscious of his strength. Beltrami makes clear Mussolini's unswerving loyalty and devotion to the Italian proletariat; his hostility to the Socialist party will continue only so long as Socialists 'continue to be anti-Italian.'"

Italy does not forget her past, and some of the new works treat the past in a way to link it up with the new spirit:

"In the flush of the enthusiasm of her reawakening Italy, however, has by no means forgotten her past. Among recent publications are lives of 'Michelangelo,' by Adolfo Venturi; 'Sant' Ambrogio,' by E. Buonajuti; 'Vincenzo Gioberti,' by Valentino Piccoli. They encircle Beltrami's volume like an effective old frame for a present-day portrait. This is the country in which, par excellence, civilization has proved the unbroken continuity of progress through genius. The three volumes mentioned all belong to Formiggini's collection of 'Profili' which, having been interrupted by the war, is now resumed. Venturi's volume is a little gem; the others are by specialists and, altho brief, are scholarly, and maintain the highest level reached by their sixty predecessors of the collection.

"Another work which has had an immediate success and has produced a deep impression in Italy is Senator Corrado Ricci's 'Beatrice Cenci, storia, legenda e poesia,' published by E. Treves (Milan) in two volumes, of which the second appeared in the middle of August. Such has been the interest created by the publication that the Cenci Church of S. Tommaso delle Moli (St. Thomas of the Quays), which had been closed for thirty years, has now been reopened. The little edifice stands on Monte de' Cenci close by a point on the Tiber's left bank where wharfs formerly existed. In the church Giacomo, brother of Beatrice, was buried after he had been, by order of the courts, torn with red-hot irons, brained and quartered. The story of the Cenci is a foul page of history, characteristic of the sixteenth century, which Ricci paints in all its outward splendor and moral filth. The work, tho of profound erudition, reads like a novel. Beatrice can no longer appeal to us as a pure young woman, nor is her portrait in the Barberini Palace in Rome genuine—Guido Reni painted a sibyl, not Beatrice—but in her corrupt and terrifying surroundings her figure in its beauty and its passion compels sympathy as the dramatic victim of environment. Ricci has appended to his work an exhaustive bibliography of manuscript and printed sources.

"The best seller of the Italian summer has been, not unnaturally, a novel, Virgilio Brocchi's 'Il destino in pugno,' published by A. Mondadori. Brocchi, who is of the Milanese school, was predestined to create a pleasant, if not a perfect, world. His leading characters invariably struggle, and in the end successfully, against vice; the bad people die at the right moment or receive a just retribution. His characters are not degenerate and offer no attraction for the study of the alienist—a relief after the perversion of the average psychological novel. Brocchi, writing in his olive grove of the Liguria, is rich in imagination, and this latest production is a perfect salad of sentiment and intrigue. The public finds it appetizing. The volume has run into its eleventh thousand in two months."



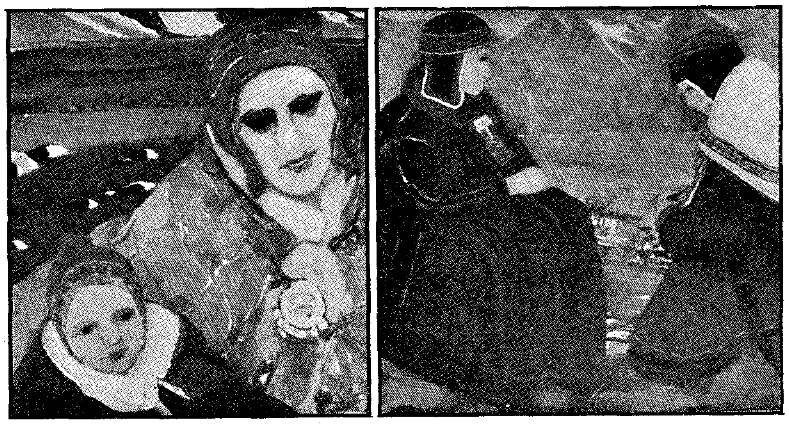
THE TANA FJORD

The pictures in this opening are all by Frank Morse-Rummel, who thus records his impressions of Spitzbergen.

GRANDSONS OF THE TELEGRAPH

WHEN SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, the inventor of the telegraph, gave up art for science he seemed to pass on his musical and artistic gifts to his descendants. Two of his grandsons are distinguished, one as a piano-player and the other as a painter, tho America does not benefit by their presence. Their home is London, where Mr. Frank Morse-Rummel, the painter, has been showing his work done in Lapland, while his brother Walter has frequently made melody in the concert halls. *The Graphic* (London) gives reproductions of the pictures done in those northern climes, and we quote the brief accompanying comment:

"The pictures are simple in treatment, and the coloring is vivid, without the slightest suggestion of crudeness. All are decidedly modern in trend and feeling, and the artist shows a very complete knowledge of drawing. One is inclined to grow weary of exhibitions of pictures whose only merit lies in the fact that they attempt to show the modern trend in art, without expressing any appreciation of the ordinary rules and principles that have governed artistic efforts through the ages; but Mr. Morse-Rummel, in his masses and contours, gives all the detail that other painters so laboriously and painstakingly express. In black and white it is impossible, of course, to convey any impression of the color beauty of the pictures.



MOTHER AND CHILD

LAPP WOMEN

"It is only possible to illustrate the extensive field covered, which includes decorative figure-panels, portraiture and landscape. As regards the front-view portraits, it will be seen that the artist in some cases has thought it sufficient merely to indicate the nasal feature."

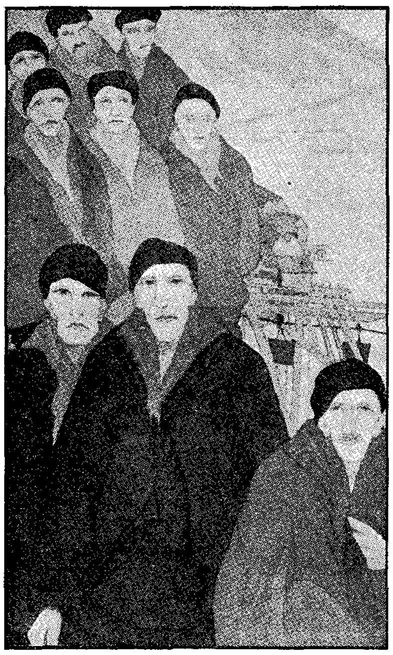
NOW FOR A "SIDE CRITIC"

DRAMATIC CRITICS of long standing become so bored with their work that their notices appear to some to be merely safety-valves. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, Mr. N. L. Foster, proposes a "side critic" to provide the "real information" about the play, leaving the coruscations to the "regular guy." And Mr. Hammond, besides printing the letter, approves it. Mr. Foster writes:

"The point of view, experience, capacity for enjoyment of the occasional playgoer is so different from those of the critic that the former would need at least an equal intelligence to enable him, after reading a criticism with great literary enjoyment, to solve the primary question as to whether he would enjoy the play. He should really be equipped with instruments as delicate as those used by the navigator to determine his latitude and longitude. He must make the proper allowance for the weariness, boredom, expected cleverness, necessary originality and various other matters that put his view out of focus with that of the professional. Sometimes I have been so delighted with the exquisite 'lines' of a review, mainly satirical, that I have forthwith attended the play, only to find that all the cleverness was in the review; and at other times I have been dragged to a play which proved very enjoyable, and a good play in most ways, which had been lightly dismissed by my favorite critic as being like a number of other plays since, let us say, 1896.

"I would not, however, venture to take up your attention with mere destructive matter. I have hit upon a remedy. I was once called upon to try a case in the wilds of Vermont, and was much edified to find that beside the presiding jurist sat what was called a 'side judge,' who was not a lawyer, but a plain layman, who was supposed to know a good deal about facts and every-day matters, and whom the jurist might frequently consult. Now this, I conceive, is just what the New York critics . . . need. A plain, fairly intelligent occasional playgoer should accompany the critic, so that his unjaded and unsophisticated or even ignorant reactions could be carefully noted by the professional, even while he stifled his own yawns. These reactions could be taken into account in reporting the play, and woven into the fabric, or, if too far divergent, could be set down separately. Thus the reader would not be deprived of the enjoyable coruscations, and at the same time could better decide whether to go to the play. I am sure the 'side critic' is bound to come. I may add in conclusion that I am one of the admirers of your criticisms, but that it is probable I am too intelligent to qualify as a really good 'side critic.'"

Mr. Foster's suggestion for improving the dramatic reviews is a bright idea, adds the *Tribune* critic, Mr. Percy Hammond: "If he knows a side critic who is 'plain, fairly intelligent and an occasional play-goer,' we shall be glad to have her help us out. And it isn't essential that she be plain."



MEN MUST WORK

ARE MUSIC TEACHERS AT FAULT?

THE COUNTRY is full of music teachers who earn large fees. There seems to be no lack of voices either. We are often told, whether in flattery or not, that no country produces fresher voices or keener musical intelligences; but something happened in Chicago recently that set *The Musical Leader* there pondering. A contest was held for opera scholarships offered by George Eastman of Rochester, and *The Leader* despondently observes that "after all that has been written about progress made in music, little has been accomplished." *The Leader* continues:

"Vladimir Rosing, who conducted the examination, found the material most unsatisfactory. Mr. Eastman's offer consisted of free tuition in opera and private lessons for two years from one of the distinguished teachers at the Eastman School of Music, together with one hundred dollars a month for ten months of each year. About 200 vocal students applied, and 194 failed in the requirements. Candidates had to be vocally prepared to take up the study of opera, have some knowledge of dramatic action, be fair musicians, have a high-school education, or its equivalent from private teachers, possess voice, poise, and dignity plus personality. Such a combination is found very rarely, and when it does happen is quickly corralled by the directors of opera houses. Such a *rara avis* has no need of a scholarship, for he (or she) can find an opening in the established local and traveling companies, which pay salaries amounting to considerably more than one thousand dollars a year.

"One scholarship was awarded, but since the fortunate girl was employed at a large picture house, it was refused. The next in line was a young man from the studio of Charles W. Clark, whence came also the first prize-winner. He, too, preferred living in Chicago and taking a chance on what could be obtained from miscellaneous engagements. Barring these young people, Mr. Rosing found no one who conformed to the necessary stipulations, altho five or six were given the privilege of joining the Eastman Opera Class on what is known as the partial scholarship plan. This, unlike most partial scholarships, involves no monetary payment from the pupil, but is probationary and consists of a trial of three months, in which time it will be discovered if the pupil justifies further interest. The examination was conducted in the squarest possible manner, without prejudice and with the hope that some exotic talent would be discovered. Mr. Rosing was anxious to award scholarships. His report to the founder of the school and benefactor of the city of Rochester would, if published, furnish some very interesting reading as to the way in which many musical students are taught. It is somewhat astonishing, however, that of two hundred contestants only two possest the necessary training."

AND WOMEN MUST WEEP

Chicago, of course, is only one of the centers where the contests were held; but only one or two other cities would be likely to furnish so many candidates and the conditions there are disquieting of America as a whole.

"ARTLESS ART COLLECTORS"

THE art collector probably has had many bad half hours in the past week, when suspicion has come to fall on more than Rembrandts. Needing sympathy, perhaps, he reads in a communication from Grosvenor Clarkson, in the New York *Evening Post,* for example, that "many collectors are getting just about what is coming to them."

"Picture-collecting should be a fine art. The average collector with means buys paintings more or less by the yard, rather more than less by the name, to a great extent impelled by a clever form of hypnosis imposed upon him in commercial channels. Mr. Chapman, that master auctioneer who presides at the Anderson Galleries sales, who has a conscience and who should have been a Shakespearian actor, not long ago quoted Frank J. Mather to me as saying that a painting's value is determined pretty much by the peg on which it hangs. If it hangs in a Fifth Avenue shop, so much; in a side street, so much; in University Place, so much. A reliable, well-advertised auction sale is the great common leveler of picture values, as many a collector with more money than gumption discovers, which is as it should be.

"People generally, collectors too often, and dealers frequently, do not realize that the average picture is just as susceptible of research as is a real estate deed. Given the native, instantaneous eye for a good canvas, common sense, constant study, both in works of reference and in actual comparisons, and familiarity with current auction prices here and abroad, picture-collecting should be as reasonably fool-proof as any economic calling intelligently pursued, and a lively pastime in the bargain. But the great trouble with most collectors and many dealers is that they won't study and keep up to date. There are too many collectors who bow low to a name, and too many dealers who regard a picture purely as a commodity, which it is not, and the ablest dealers, like Mr. Knoedler, the Ehrichs, and a few others, know it. Those who acquire anything in this world without a definite feeling toward the object to be attained are, in their way, simply parasites. A good picture is at once a reminiscence, a stimulus, and a draft on the future.

"No one has ever said much of all this better than Dorothy Canfield, in her remarkable new volume, 'Raw Material':

"'A collector sees a small canvas, said to be a Teniers, and is ready to pay a fantastic price for it, enough to endow a school for all time. Some expert with a chemical test proves that it is not a Teniers. It is the same picture as before, the very same; but now the lover of good art would not hang it on his walls if it were given to him.

"'What kind of a race is that to belong to?' I asked myself plaintively. 'They don't want beauty, they don't want art; they haven't even the plain courage that any dog or monkey has, to want what they want.'

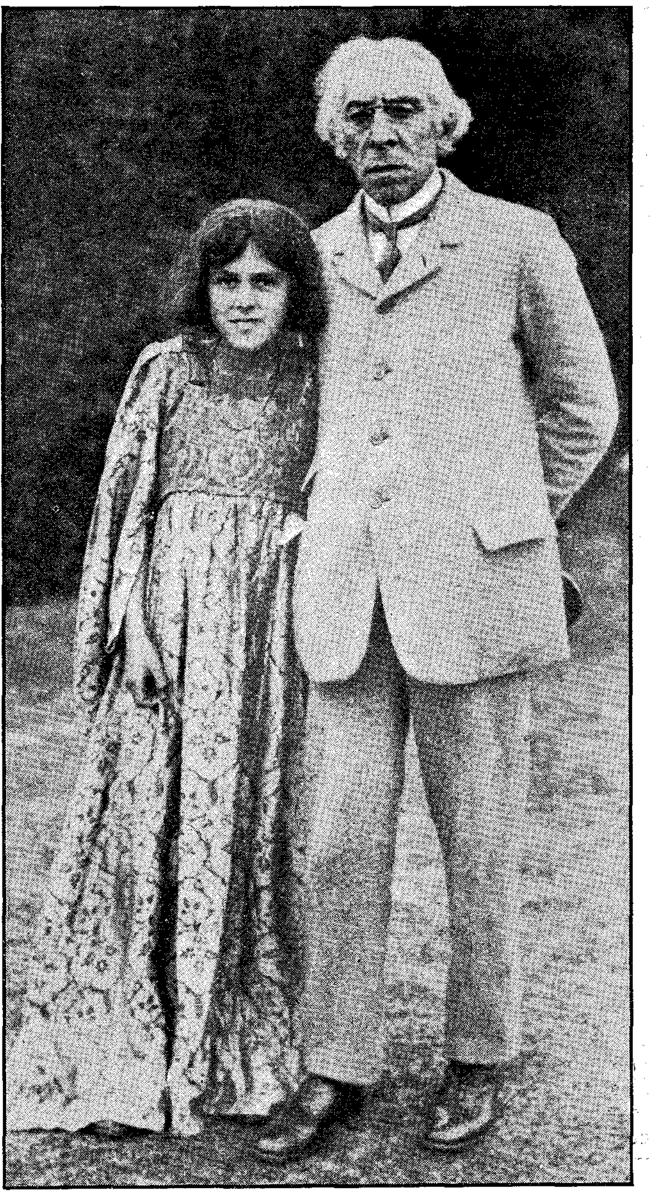
"As for Professor Van Dyke, it seems to your subscriber that those who would send him forthwith into Coventry do not stop to reflect that while he may or may not be of the company of art experts (who, like Montaigne, usually 'make a bouquet of other men's posies'), he is applying the intellectual, trained type of mind to research and interpretation in a field where that type of mind is not general. History is full of men who, standing a bit on the side-lines, saw things more accurately than those in the arena."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

IS THE JEWISH HOMELAND A FAILURE?

THAT POLITICAL ZIONISM IS DEAD is the startling statement made by Israel Zangwill, the noted Jewish scholar and author, in an address to the American Jewish Congress, in which he roundly scores the British Government and the Zionist leaders for their hesitant policies in regard to Palestine, and attaches some of the blame to the hostility of the Arabs and to the lack of Jewish might to force its program. The statement was sternly disapproved by the assembled Zionists, and they afterward repudiated Mr. Zangwill's views, which he, however, strongly reaffirmed.

Arraigning "the political mishandling of Zionism," Mr. Zangwill says that a colonization scheme without a territorial charter, in which the land has to be bought by the square yard against rising prices, "is a monstrosity unknown to history." Little help, he thinks, can be expected from the League of Nations, characterized by him as a "League of Damnations," since its members are pledged *to maintain existing territories* without regard to racial differences and national expansion. The Zionists might take their grievances to the League, but, asks Mr. Zangwill, "who believes either that the League of Nations has the power to coerce England or that England will abandon Palestine to the enterprise of France or the lethargy of the Arab? No, Dr. Weizmann has received the freedom of New York; he can not obtain the freedom of Jerusalem." But even if a homeland were restored to the Jews, Mr. Zangwill doubts that American Jews would return in sufficient numbers. "So great is the power of Place," he declares, "that not the most consuming passion for Palestine could swamp the influence of the actual seat of residence." Mr. Zangwill has noticed this even in Russia and Roumania, and, he asks "do you think American Jews from America will grow up less passionately American? No, a merely racial Judea has in America no seed of life." The only way of being a Zionist "is to be in Zion." The first hope for a Jewish restored homeland fled, thinks Mr. Zangwill, when, with the Arab a defeated enemy, liberated from the Turk, the British failed to take lands duly compensated for and to effect a racial redistribution. Mr. Zangwill credits Lord Balfour with sincerity when he proposed that Great Britain take a mandate for Palestine, and he praises Lloyd George and Sir Robert Cecil for their sincerity in relation to the mandate. But as it is, goes on Mr. Zangwill:



International Newsreel photograph

THE MISHANDLING OF ZIONISM

Says Israel Zangwill, here shown with his daughter Margaret, has defeated the project to restore the Jewish homeland in Palestine.

"In the last analysis the British coercion in Palestine must take the form of bombs and poison gas and must be used to protect Jewish immigration against the Arabs, and equally against Jewish immigration to protect England from an Arab outbreak in a Pan-Arabic region. Zionism can therefore only rely upon as much of England's might as suits the policy of England, and since the Zionist leaders are ready to accept any conditions, however humiliating and however impracticable, and since Britain is represented by a too tactful Jewish Governor, it is clear that only a minimum of might will be at the disposal of the Jewish national home, and that mainly in the British interest. That interest is now nakedly proclaimed by a shoal of writers and statesmen as the erection of a barrier State for the defense of the Suez Canal."

The Jewish national home in Palestine, continues Mr. Zangwill, is now as little Jewish or national or a home as any other part of the Jewish dispersion, to which, he asserts, Palestine has merely now been added. The Arabs, he says, remain as obdurate as ever. The Weizmann-Samuels policy of perpetual concession has but confirmed their opposition. "As I warned Sir Herbert Samuels when he first went out, the line of least resistance is no road to any goal. A pessimist has been defined as a man who, placed between two evils, chooses both." The Zionist leadership seems of the same kidney to Mr. Zangwill, "for it has sacrificed Jewish autonomy without acquiring Arab recognition or friendship. In politics, lamented the late Lord Morley, you are always between two blunders. The Zionists continue to choose both."

Entire accord with Mr. Zangwill's view is voiced by the *American Hebrew* (New York), which declares that what he said was "fearless and honest." No Jew in recent history, we are told, "has so daringly and dauntlessly 'declared unto Jacob his transgression and to Israel his sin,'" and no American Jew possesses the knowledge and contact to flout "the fiasco of political Zionism" as he has done.

> "We, with Mr. Zangwill, feel the pathos in the inability of the Zionists to grasp that their day is passed, especially since we know that American Jews, withholding support, will continue to ignore the one clear sky-sign until the corpse of political Zionism is decently and publicly buried."

But Mr. Zangwill is vastly mistaken, says a statement drawn up by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and adopted by the Congress on the day following the visitor's address. The statement registers "the conviction of the hundreds of thousands of American Jews whom this Congress directly represents that, far from Zionism being a failure, or being on the verge of disillusionment, the outlook for the complete realization of Zionists' hopes for their common home seems nearer to-day than ever before."

> "No one claims that the present leadership of the movement has been without error. But no one may deny that it has wrought immortal service to the Jewish people in winning from the British Government not only the Balfour Declaration as a charter, but that security of Jewish life and development in Palestine as a Jewish homeland which comes with the British mandate from the League of Nations, and from our unshakable faith and dependence in the honor and good-will of the British people.
>
> "Far from giving up Palestine, we are resolved to go forward more vigorously and unitedly than ever before. The Jewish people will be just to the Arabs, by the side of whom the Jewish builders of Palestine are to live in understanding and amity."

Formally sanctioned by a mandate giving it international status, the project still has the endorsement of the British Government, and has American sympathy formally expressed, notes the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin.* "It is impossible to ignore the difficulties of the experiment, but it is too soon to write its epitaph." On the other hand, the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* thinks Mr. Zangwill is wise "in putting an unpalatable truth in language that can be nowhere misunderstood." It can not be forgotten what the Arabs did for the British forces in the campaign against the Turks. "And British politics is in a sufficiently chaotic state to make it folly for the Zionists to expect the hard hand to be used in defense of the Balfour idea." Many sympathizers with the Zionist idea, both among the Jews and the non-Jews, says the New York *Evening Post,* have felt that perhaps the higher importance of the movement lay not in the aim but in the effort. As an actual home for the Jewish people Palestine could shelter only a small fraction of the race. "But as a task calling for sacrifice, labor, endurance, and the creative imagination, Zionism might well exert a beneficent influence on the status of the Jewish race wherever it made its home." It would be impossible to deport half a million Moslems and Christians to make room for the Jews, and the effort would smack too much of the Turkish method, remarks the Philadelphia *Record.* The Zionists have not all they hoped for, "but it is so much more than has been done for Armenians and Greeks that the Jews ought to be reconciled to some disappointment." If the project for a Jewish homeland in Palestine has failed, thinks the Baltimore *Sun,* it is not due to Jewish apathy or to the policy of Great Britain, which, on the contrary, alone enabled the movement to get a start at all. "It is due primarily to the fact, none the less true for being unfortunate and none the less unfortunate for being true, that in the clash of reality and sentiment the former wins." But even if it be granted that Zionism has failed politically, it is a question whether it is not on the way to being a success in another direction, says the New York *Sun and Globe.* It has taken to Palestine a number of impassioned and self-sacrificing Jews.

> "It has recreated an ideal that has stirred Jews throughout the world. It may in the end, by peaceful immigration, make Palestine spiritually and socially Jewish. If it does, it will at least have created a racial and spiritual center for the Jewish race. This is progress. Perhaps it should precede the political unit the temporary passing of which Mr. Zangwill mourns."

THE ASSAULT ON THE METHODIST BARRIERS

A GOOD METHODIST may not attend a circus or a theater, but he may go to the movies. He may not attend a horse race, but he may watch a prize-fight. Nor may he take a hand in a card-game, but he may play dominoes. Even tho he does not know of a single instance of their enforcement, such prohibitions, says a Methodist bishop, are morally misproportionate, unsound in their partiality, un-Protestant in character, and unscriptural. However, they may be removed, and the ban against certain other amusements may be lifted, if the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be held at Springfield, Massachusetts, in May, acts favorably on the desire of some of its constituents to change Paragraph No. 280 in the church discipline. The Methodists of Chicago and vicinity, meeting in the Rock River Conference recently, officially went on record against the church's ban on dancing, card-playing and theaters by approving a memorial to the General Conference to change the offending paragraph. The change, says a newspaper dispatch, strikes out reference to "indulgences in sinful temper or words, dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theaters, horse-races, circuses, dancing-parties, or patronizing dancing-schools." It may seem strange, comments the New York *Sun and Globe,* "that supporters of a sectarian moral code should seek indulgence for the free dancing and the frank plays and shows of to-day; the gentle, polite waltz and two-step of a generation ago resembled present dances as the gnat resembles the camel. Something similar might be said of plays." However, people in every sect, we are told, wish to reconcile to themselves a "legion" not listed on the church-rolls. "The great number of decent people unconnected with churches—of intelligent and useful people who signify in our life—gives churches a strong incentive to make over their codes, so far as fundamentals allow, so as to admit the desirable Ishmaels."

Stronger and more valid arguments against the retention of paragraph 280 in the Methodist discipline are made by Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, of the Boston area, who regards the legislation, in its original making and in its continuance, as a "serious mistake, equaling a disaster in the life of our church." Bishop Hughes sets forth his convictions in the *Methodist Review* (New York), to which Dr. Frank Neff, of Kansas City, contributes an article upholding the paragraph in dispute. The two articles were written independently, and, technically, the treatment of the subject is not a debate. Neither writer, says the editor of *The Methodist Review,* was allowed to see the other's manuscript, "in order that their arguments might have a constructive character rather than that of mere debate." The issue, we are told, is "one of high importance." The law makes for "misproportion in the outside judgement of our church," writes Bishop Hughes. It bulges large in the eyes of men.

> "Many people know little of the Methodist Episcopal Church, save that it has a law against certain amusements! That one law hides our hospitals, our orphans' homes, our immigrant hostelries, our academies, our colleges, from the view of multitudes. To them we are not a church doing major works; we are rather a church giving minor prohibitions. That fact is against us in our approach to many thousands of people; and when we are compelled to explain to them that we have the law in fact, but not in effect, our beginning with them is a pitiable thing."

The law also works misproportion into the moral judgment of young people. The Methodist Church is apt to give the impression that it is in the business of inventing sins, and that it puts the indulgence in the prohibited amusements "in the same moral classification with the buying, selling, or using of intoxicating liquors as a beverage!" In the last analysis it does prescribe the same penalty for the man who goes to a circus and for him who swings the door of a saloon. The law is unsound in its partiality, continues Bishop Hughes. "Technically prohibiting dominoes as a 'game of chance,' it does not forbid betting on events that combine chance and skill." When the law was adopted in 1872 motion pictures had not been invented. So the law "prohibits listening to spoken acting, which existed when the law was made; but it is not being interpreted as prohibiting moving-picture acting!" Again, the law is un-Protestant in character. "It is an *index expurgatorius*, not of books, but of amusements." The Protestant position has been that there is room for freedom in the doubtful border-lines of moral action, "and that we get character by the exercise of judgment that uses the name of Jesus as a test and looks for guidance to the Bible and to the Holy Ghost." As the largest Protestant communion, therefore, the Methodist Church "should make no *index expurgatorius*, whether of interest charges, apparel, songs, books, or amusements."

The law is "unscriptural," the "very opposite of the method of Jesus," who, save in the matter of divorce, "dealt in general principles." The law is "unspiritual," in that the inhibition does not measure up to a spiritual means. It was the result of the panic following the Civil War, "but the half century has not seen a single other large church in the United States adopting legislation on specific amusements."

Finally, the inhibition has always been "unworkable." In his fifty years of "remembered experience," Bishop Hughes "has never known or heard of a single case where the detailed law on amusements has been applied and anybody has been expelled." He cites a case in which this fact was hurled back on Methodist ministers who, finding that a mayor of Methodist forbears was winking at certain violations, reminded him of his oath of office, and asked him to enforce the law vigorously. The Church in America, which is "most urgent in demanding respect for law," says Bishop Hughes, "keeps on its own statute books a law that is constantly violated and never enforced."

But the law should be retained, believes Dr. Neff, for the same reason that it was passed, because the General Rule concerning diversions was not accomplishing all that it should have accomplished, and vigorous reenforcement was necessary "to restrain the rising tide of worldliness that followed the Civil War." It is admitted that the law has not worked perfectly. But neither has the Volstead Law "worked perfectly, as its enemies charge and its friends sadly admit." On the positive side Dr. Neff believes that the paragraph has been the most powerful deterrent force on the question of improper amusements to be found in the written laws of any religious organization, "and eternity alone will reveal how many struggling souls have been helped by the fact that the strongest single Protestant force in Christendom still dares to take an open and unequivocal stand against certain forms of worldliness that have always wrought such havoc in the spiritual life of the people." So, asks this supporter of the church discipline in its entirety:

> "Would it not be vastly more becoming in Methodism to put still higher barriers between itself and a spirit that never builds up, but universally tears down the spiritual life? With gambling so rampant, with jazz and the dance becoming more and more degrading, and the greatest amusement enterprise of the age becoming so corrupt that its frightened sponsors pay a 'king's ransom' for some one with sufficient moral standing to 'reform' the business and add to it a much-needed respectability, is it any time for Methodism, that most aggressive force for righteousness, both personal and general, to take any backward step?
>
> "The paragraph should be retained because there seems to be a moral and religious crisis in the world to-day, a literal 'Armageddon,' and Methodism should face this, as she has faced every other challenge, with an unyielding determination to make no compromise of any kind with a spirit that has always been, is now, and doubtless ever will be so antagonistic and destructive to a life of vital piety. In a time of serious war, that is testing to its very foundations every resource, both material and human, of a nation, there can not be any place for pacificism. . . . When there is sweeping over the world an unparalleled wave of faith-blighting worldliness; when men and women are being shaken to their very moral foundations and many are being carried away by the false promises of the 'pleasure devil,' surely it is no time for Methodism either to 'lift the ban' or take any action that could be so interpreted."

A NEW SUMMONS TO CHRIST

A YEAR OF EVANGELISM to increase the power and influence of the churches is being prepared by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and already, we are told, the response to the proposal is an encouraging indication of the vitality of faith throughout the country. "Amid the sounds of doctrinal controversy and the portents of religious conflict, which have been unhappily evident of late," says the Chicago *Evening Post*, "it is good to hear the summons to the great task of telling the good news and of urging man everywhere to accept its offer of deliverance." No better way would be found to meet disruptive tendencies within the church or to answer the criticisms of those who stand aloof than to center the Church's thought and effort on the fact that it has a message for men which carries the solution for their problems if it be interpreted in terms of personal social life. Of course there will be variety in method and presentation; "but there will be one aim—to arouse in the minds and souls of men a sense of their need of God, and to help them find Him."

Much stress has been put in recent years on the social gospel. But the stress has not been greater than the need. It is of vital importance that Christ's teachings should be emphasized in the social, economic and political relationship of men. Otherwise, continues *The Post*,

> "Religion fails; faith in God sinks to the level of magic, if it can not be demonstrated that the interests and activities which absorb so much of men's thought and effort—which claim six days out of every week of life—are convertible to the carrying out of God's plan, to the fulfilment of men's highest destiny as sons of God.
>
> "No evangelism for our day which overlooks this fact can meet the challenge of the world it professes to serve, or satisfy the immense significance of the message it seeks to proclaim. A 'full gospel,' to use a phrase of which many earnest Christians are fond, must mean a gospel of every phase of human life—a gospel for business and industry and government. It seems to us vain to preach the ideals of Jesus for the individual if the preaching does not go all the way and show that these ideals comprehend every institution essential to the existence of organized society."

But it must be emphasized that the beginning of social redemption lies in the redemption of the individual. "The conversion of the collective instrumentalities of life to the service of God's purpose is possible only as the motive and aim of the individuals who use them are converted to such service. Evangelism must deal with individuals."

> "This truth, which was uppermost in the teaching of Jesus, is finding new illustration and illumination to-day in the light which psychology throws upon the problems of life. If sociology seemed to subordinate the individual to the group, psychology is replacing the emphasis upon his importance. With the help of both, religion is getting a clearer vision of the work which it has to do, and of the way in which it must be done. It is seeing the individual more clearly in his relation to his environment; it is understanding better the inner problems of the former, and the reactions of the latter. It is learning how to apply its evangelism to the needs of life; how to express it in terms which are not strange to modern habits of thought.
>
> "The old type of revivalism is passing. At the heart of it was the same impulse, the same purpose which constrains us to-day. 'God so loved the world' remains the flaming truth which men need. 'Christ and Him crucified' is to-day, as in Paul's day, the supreme expression of that love. No evangelism can count for anything which does not hold true to these fundamentals. But it will reinterpret them in the light of the larger knowledge which has come to us; it will reapply them to fit the demands of the widened and more complex life of man."

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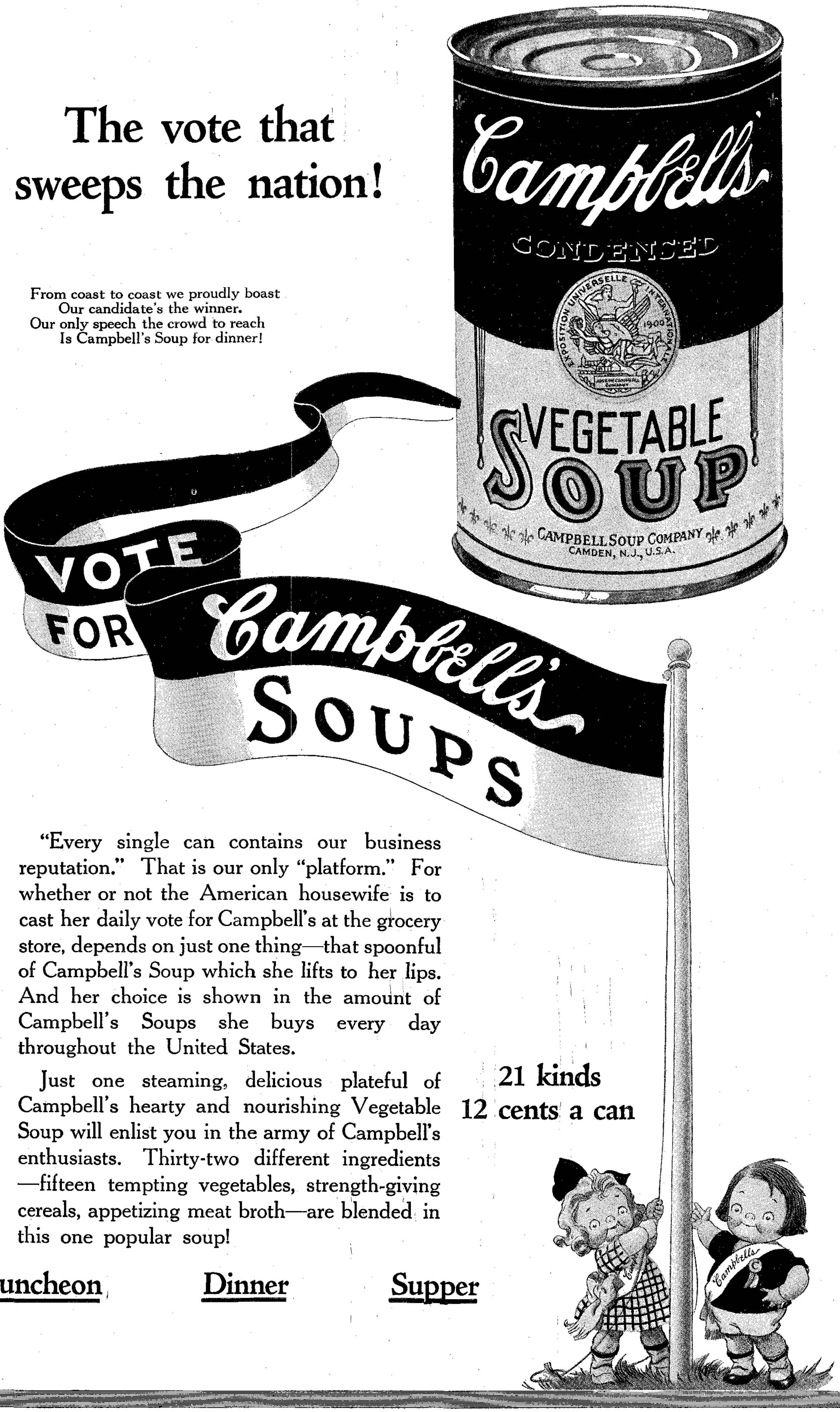
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Luncheon **Dinner** **Supper**

CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

When Harold Vinal writes of the sea, it seems to be at our dooryard. He has a series in *Contemporary Verse* (October), and we omit only one:

SEA WINDOWS

By Harold Vinal

ISLAND BORN

My mother loved the way of ships that go,
Out to the sea, their prows against the foam,
She loved the way of ocean mews and so,
It was not strange an island was my home,
Or that I cried first in an island house,
Or in a sea town sought my earliest words;
My mother loved the drizzling of boughs,
She loved the crying of out-going birds.

My mother's folk have many things to tell,
Of vessels that went by the village Inn,
Of tugs and freighters and the lighthouse bell,
The talk of seamen when the fog is in.
My mother loved reefs where the breakers foam—
It was not strange an island was my home.

FOG

There's a fog coming into the quay,
God be kind to those who must go to sea.

God bless those who strain and strain,
With anxious eyes from a hill house pane.

I have seen a fog blowing in from the South,
Running a knife along one's mouth.

I have heard a wind when it blows hard,
And trees are dripping in the yard.

God be kind to each sailor lad,
Who goes out when the weather's bad.

God be kind to the women who peer
For a vessel this time of the year.

May the saints keep women safe whose men
Want to take to the sea again.

ISLANDER

If you've never seen a tanker come in from sea,
You can't know the thing that's troubling me.

If you've never stood in the white moonrise,
And heard the straining anchors rise,

What do you know of a crying loon,
Moaning under an August moon,

Nor the chanties sailors sing all the time,
Who have only a hill to climb?

AT PARTING

There's a place I must go when my songs are done,
Where there's only sea and the sinking sun.

And it's not a hill where I would lie,
Or in any valley under the sky.

There's a place I must go when life is through,
A grave's a grave and it's not for two.

Steer your course where the last reefs are—
And sail till you come to a star!

Human frailties are nicely set forth in this aphoristic form in the Kansas City *Times:*

THE SUPERSTITIOUS VOGUE

By Lowe W. Wren

Some people carry charms to bring them luck,
And look for signs that promise happiness;
For who foretells when Fortune runs amuck,
And ships go wrong? Who then does aught but guess
Where lies despair, and where, the harbor gate?
Believing in his star a man decides
He is immune from any ruse of Fate
And straightway sails to brave a thousand tides.

Revile it, scorn it, yet the vogue prevails.
Men knock on wood lest evil should appear.
Thirteen is shunned and Friday, too, assails
Stout hearts that quail before no other fear.
He dreads ill luck who sees across his way
A cat whose fur is more like night than day.

The Swinburnian measure still has its potency. We welcome the versifiers back into the rhythmic fold. *The Lyric West* presents this:

LOSS

By Elliott C. Lincoln

Just for a fragment of morning we two were together.
Trail joined trail in the hills, and we rode to the west.
Chance-met comrades in youth and the upland weather,
Wasting our priceless minutes in banter and jest.

Short was the way, but I learned life's song from her singing,
Learned from her slow, sweet smile, and the gray of her eyes,
Saw with new vision the clustered yucca bells swinging,
Thrilled to the beauty of white peaks meeting the skies.

How could I know that the hills would grow dark with her going?
Laughing, I watched her ride into the south, and away.
Mine was a living gleam of the high god's bestowing;
Lightly I tossed it aside in the spirit of play.

I should have put aside all things, and made her road my road,
I should have followed her down to the ends of the earth.
Blind, I have followed the dim trails, missing love's highroad:
She could have led me to honor, and glory, and worth.

Mine was the folly of wisdom, and mine the transgressing.
Now I must keep through time's blurring, and treasure for gain,
The grace of a white throat, formed for a man's caressing,
Brown hair, and a girl's wrist bent to the bridle rein.

We take this to be a perfect rendering of autumn mood, when nature begins to fold her wings and can listen. It is in the New York *Times:*

UNQUIET EARTH

By Louise Driscoll

When they call earth quiet
I think they do not know
How life surges
In wave on wave of power.
The old earth shakes with
Things that grow
And laughter of dead women
Caught in a scarlet flower.

When they call earth quiet
I think they have not seen
Old roads covered and
Old paths lost.
There is nothing more restless
Than small, fine green
That stirs in the seed that
The wind has tossed.

The old earth mother
In every field and thicket
Uncovers and recovers,
Bearing without rest.
Eggs and sprouts and lichens,
Mouse and worm and cricket,
And wild red honey at
Her warm brown breast!

Seed that dies to live again
And no man understanding,
Sour green fruit that loves the sun
But waits till frost for sweet;
And that old word of dust to dust,
Destiny commanding,
Flower and fruit and seed to make
The year complete!

The earth is never beaten;
She has harvests in wild places.
The bear knows the berry,
The fox knows the grape,
And all the old dead in her
Come out with flower faces;
She trembles with the forces
That quiver and escape.

When men call earth quiet
I think they do not know
How root calls to root
And breaks the brown clod,
They've never watched the woods come
Where men no longer go
And eat the long road where
Our feet once trod.

Here are two specimens of "columnar" verse, from the Chicago *Daily Tribune:*

ETERNAL DIANA

By Dorothy Dow

I kissed your mouth into flame while the wee winds whimpered
Deep in the hills—and the stars dropped lower—and low
Crept the shadows about us: have you forgotten
Thousands of ages ago?

You were Endymion. . . . Far in the forests and sedges
Beauty seeped in a flare, and the cliffs above
Rang with the notes of your laughter. . . . You were Endymion:
I was the Moon of your love!

DUSK

By Caballero

A pitchy pine-branch laid against
The rich red-orange of an Autumn moon:
The wild ducks call across the marsh;
And from the purple shadows of the wood
Three spotted deer mince to the water's edge.

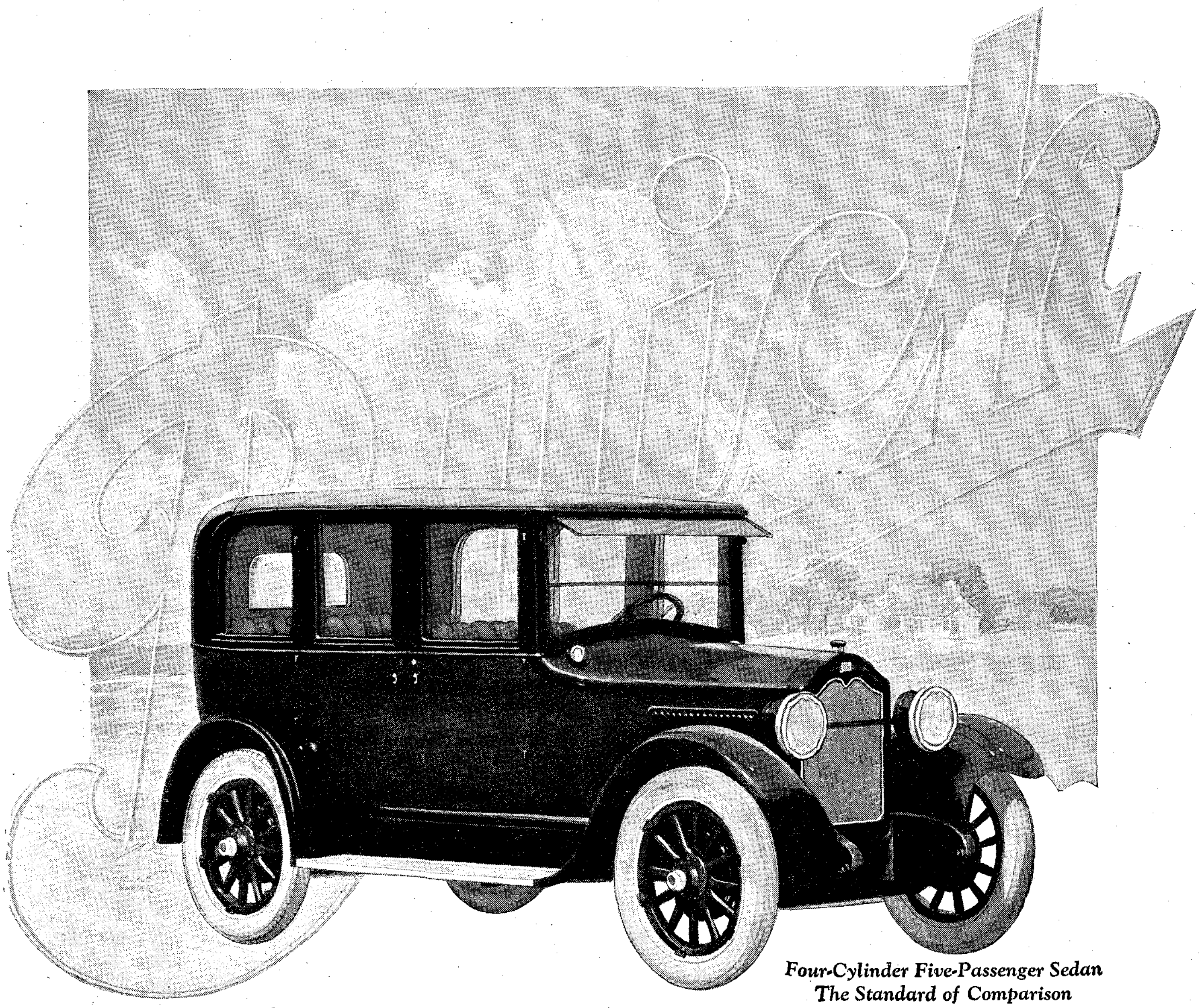
Perhaps there are such lovers to-day as this one depicted in *The Outlook* (New York). It is not the note we hear commonly from youth.

ONE LOVER

By David Morton

He wore her love in secret, pridefully—
Not in the street where men were proud and blind:
Knowing full well—aye, none so well as he—
That crowns are not becoming to his kind.
Humble enough and drab and dull of face,
He went unguessed about the careless town,
Thinking of Old World tales . . . the market-place . . .
The gossips . . . and a queen who loved a clown.

He would not draw that whispering round his ears,
With women wagging tongues in every door,
And taunts like laughing boys with sticks and jeers;—
But in his half-bewildered heart he wore
A secret crown, and played at being king,
Believing somehow this incredible thing.



Four-Cylinder Five-Passenger Sedan
The Standard of Comparison

NEW in every particular, yet strictly Buick in character, the 1924 Buick four-cylinder, five-passenger Sedan fully exemplifies Buick's policy of building greater satisfaction into its cars with each succeeding year. Moderately priced, everything that could be asked for is present—fine appearance, comfort, power. Its new Fisher body, new frame, fenders and radiator—its powerful Buick valve-in-head motor—its sturdy, four-wheel brakes, all contribute to that greater measure of utility that the world has come to expect from Buick.

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Three Passenger Sport Roadster	1675
Four Passenger Sport Touring	1725
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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

RENT EXACTIONS THAT STUNT BODIES AND SOULS

"CHILDREN STARVE TO MEET HIGH RENTS," announced a headline in one of the most conservative New York papers during the course of the recent investigation into living conditions in the metropolis. "Rent Hogs Fatten as Babies Miss Food," ran the headline in another paper, presenting the same aspect of a situation that is called "sensational" and "alarming." The fact is, it appears from wide-spread investigation, a great proportion of the wage-workers in New York City are forced to pay such high rents, and to live in such unsanitary tenements, that their families suffer from hunger, cold, unnecessary sickness, weakened morale, and "lowered standards of common decency." Emergency rent laws, enacted in 1920, now prevent more than a small increase in rent each year, and make it difficult for house-owners to evict tenants unable to pay the rents demanded. These laws expire next February, unless action is taken by the Legislature to continue them. Much evidence was, of course, presented at the hearings in New York City, both for and against their continuance, but the testimony which attracted most attention came, on the side of the landlords, from S. M. Lindsay, professor of social legislation at Columbia University. On the tenants' side, several social workers, nine municipal justices, and women representing various tenant organizations, produced evidence tending to show that a repeal of the law at this time would cause, in the words of one of the Municipal justices who testified, "a crisis such as we have seldom seen," including "uprisings, riots and disorder." Even if the present tenement laws, made to insure safety and sanitary conditions, were enforced, the New York Tenement House Commissioner testified, between 25,000 and 30,000 homeless people would be "camping in the parks and streets." A significant addendum to the findings in the metropolis comes in a recent report by a national investigating committee which seems to show that conditions in New York are but little worse than those that exist in most other sections of the country.

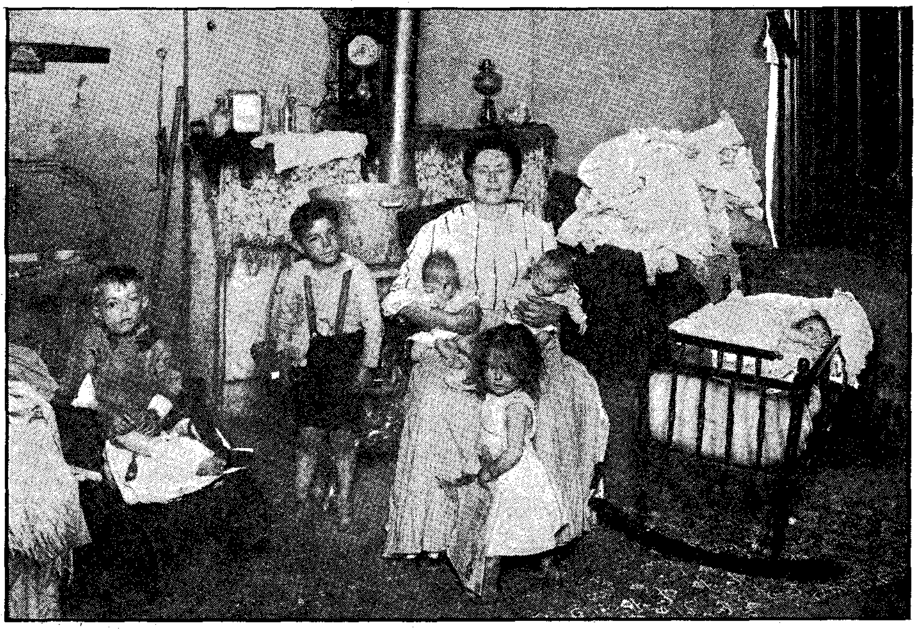
Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

WHEN RENT GOES UP, FURNITURE GOES OUT

New York's emergency rent legislation, still in effect, has helped to minimize this sort of thing, but an extensive investigation has shown that the situation is still serious—and there is a movement afoot to abolish the protective laws.

Tales of hardship and suffering, due to the high rents and unsanitary living conditions, were presented in such number at the hearings in New York City, that the committee was able to hear only a small percentage of them. It was "normal," testified a social investigator, for children of the most congested districts to weigh from five to fifteen pounds less than normal children. According to the report of the New York *World:*

> The children of the East Side were represented as starving, because after the rent has been paid there is not sufficient money left to buy food. They were pictured as living in basements without light and without money to buy light.
>
> Children, the committee was told, were sleepless because so many people of varying activities are crowded into two- and three-room flats with open doors that there is no opportunity for them to get repose. And so, according to Miss Edith B. Coff, of Madison House, the doctors of the East Side have come to regard from six to seven pounds under weight as normal for the East Side child.
>
> It was, Miss Lillian Wald explained, an acute social problem, because "home was a less decent place to live in than two years ago." Families were described as living in "holes." Children



Photograph by Brown

KITCHEN, BEDROOM AND SITTING-ROOM IN ONE

The overcrowding of wage-earners' families in the tenement districts of the metropolis is revealed to be critical. A nation-wide investigation shows that conditions in wage-earners' living-quarters throughout the country are almost as bad.

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Thousands of pleased owners will tell you a Chevrolet offers the best dollar value of any car made.

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Touring	495
Utility Coupe	640
Sedan	795
Commercial Cars	
Commercial Chassis	$395
Light Delivery	495
Utility Express Truck Chassis	550

> in one apartment amused themselves by crawling through holes in the walls from one room to another. Elsewhere the smoke from a blacksmith shop came up through holes in the floor and nearly suffocated the people who called the place home.
>
> All this was supplemented by testimony from John J. Murphy, former Tenement House Commissioner, that families had gone back to live in the buildings which were abandoned ten years ago as unfit. There were leaks in the roof, leaks in the plumbing, tales of filth, of familiarities so loathesome as to be unprintable. And throughout it all ran the inference that the Tenement Department has fallen down on the job of enforcing necessary repairs.
>
> Even among these people, the social workers testified, the landlords were resorting to all sorts of devices to raise rent. Electric lights or some other improvement would be installed; up would go the rent. Gas fixtures would be removed, and the tenant had the choice of living in the dark or paying the increase he could not afford. The tenant could not move, because there are no vacancies at the rentals he could afford to pay.
>
> There is a steady increase in the number of mothers who are forced to go to work to help the other wage-earners support the family. More children are being turned into the day nurseries. One low-priced flat was offered for rent and twenty persons were ready to take it "sight unseen." Baily B. Burritt of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor reduced the thing to figures in a study of 550 families of the very poor.

YOUNGSTERS WHOSE "NORMAL" WEIGHT IS BELOW NORMAL

Due to conditions resulting from overcrowding in the tenements, it was brought out at the New York investigation of housing conditions, the weight of the children, in extensive districts, averages from five to fifteen pounds below the weight accepted as normal elsewhere.

> Their average rental is $19.30 per month, as against $16.30 which they were paying in 1920, and their average income is $75 a month. In the 550 families there were fifteen instances of eight persons living in three rooms, three cases of nine in three rooms, two instances of ten in three rooms, and one family of twelve dwelling in three so-called rooms, which combined would not equal the living-room in a Park Avenue apartment.

Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, Chairman of the Child Welfare Board, followed with a study of 600 "average families," showing the amount of light that permeates to these rooms. Of 338 three-room apartments, each of which had an average of nearly five persons, she reported:

> There were 199 that had three windows, ninety had only two windows, and forty-nine had but one window for the three rooms. Of 122 four-room apartments, twenty-two had only two windows. One four-room apartment had only one window. Some of these people never see daylight, the investigators were told.
>
> In one cellar, rental $15, two Italian families were found "doubling up." Fire-escapes were described as "rotten" or so blocked with boxes as to be useless.
>
> Even such poor people as these were forced to pay a $10 "bonus" if they hoped to get other quarters. The one demand voiced by the settlement house witnesses was "homes" for these people. But of concrete suggestions there were few, the most definite being the proposal of Justice Panken that the city be empowered to undertake municipal housing.
>
> "During the summer," said Miss Coff, "we conducted a school for 400 children. We found most of them under weight—between five and seventeen pounds. If a child was six or seven pounds under weight, Dr. Bosky would not recommend anything. He would say this was the normal size for an East Side child now. In a very small number of homes I found the condition was due to neglect. It was the housing condition foremost.
>
> "The very greatest cause of their underweight is that they do not get sufficient sleep. The family consists of five or six. There are no doors; there is no privacy. The gas is burning until 12 or 1 o'clock. There is no air. Four sleep in a back bedroom with one window. When they get up in the morning they are not able to eat breakfast. They are tired and nervous and disturbed."
>
> The settlement workers agreed that when the rent is raised, food is one of the first items to be sacrificed, as the rent has to be paid.

"Where Can Poor Families Live?" asks the editor of the New York *Evening Post*, getting at the basic facts and figures behind conditions such as have been described. It appears from expert testimony on both sides, continues the writer, that:

> To speak of housing for the unskilled workers as an "emergency" is to obscure the real situation. The situation disclosed at the hearings is a duplicate of that disclosed by many investigations since the legislative inquiry of 1857. There have never been enough decent houses at a price that the poorest paid can afford. They have always had to inhabit tenements that were overcrowded, filthy, dilapidated, dark, and lacking in plumbing. The Tenement House Commission of 1900 that gave us our distinction between "new law" and "old law" houses found 350,000 dark rooms. In 1916 the city had nearly 3,000 tenements without proper sewerage connections. It was testified that in three years only one tenement has been built in the city to rent at $10 a room (per month). Out of 2,282 apartments advertised recently, only forty-five had rooms at twelve dollars.

Speaking for the landlords, on the other side of the controversy, Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay presented a brief in which he maintained that, in the higher priced apartments at least, New York City has kept pace with its expansion in population. In response to questions, he said that the shortage of New York housing accommodations was "largely psychological," since, in the last three years and nine months, "accommodations for nearly 500,000 persons had been made available, while the population had increased 300,000." He admitted, however, that none of the additional construction "was of any benefit to the average wage-earner, who could pay up to $10 or $12 a room," and said that the suffering among the poorer classes was "a question rather of poverty than of housing." Further arguments in favor of the owners and agents were produced, when witnesses asserted that:

> It was not fair to compare rents to-day with prices in 1914, because ten years ago rents were not bringing a fair return on the investments. Hardly more than 4 or 5 per cent. was the usual return at that time, it was stated, and in many cases the income was much lower and resulted in actual deficits.
>
> Figures showing the increased costs of maintaining houses were read into the record. These indicated wages for elevator boys and other help has gone up 100 per cent. in ten years, that coal prices have risen about the same, and that the cost of repairs and decorations have gone up between 100 and 300 per cent.
>
> Owners also complained of acts of vandalism on the part of tenants and declared ruefully that they never tried to sue tenants because they felt it would be impossible to recover under present circumstances unless they actually caught the tenants defacing the apartments and committing acts of destruction.
>
> One of the chief grievances, and upon this one every agent dwelt, was that hold-over tenants who remain in possession of their apartments without a lease frequently move out at the beginning of the summer, leaving the apartment vacant for months. The upkeep, of course, is added to the expense of maintaining the building, they said, and this keeps rents up. They asked the commission to advocate the enactment of a law that would make a hold-over tenant remain in possession for one year and not move out at will, with or without notice and frequently owing rent.
>
> It was alleged also that Justices in the Municipal Courts

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THE "PRICELESS INGREDIENT" OF EVERY PRODUCT IS THE HONOR AND INTEGRITY OF ITS MAKER unduly favored tenants and that even in some cases when the courts directed verdicts for the landlords, juries disregarded the instructions and returned verdicts for the tenants.

E. C. McNulty, of counsel for the Real Estate Board, declared that the juries were "of the tenants, for the tenants and largely by the tenants," adding, "and that's what you call administration of justice." Mr. Stoddard, referring to the quoted remarks of one Municipal Court Justice, who said the cases in his court were several years behind, asked: "What chance has a landlord if his case will not be reached until 1927?"

The New York *Herald*, imprest by the arguments of Professor Lindsay and the Real Estate Board, concludes a long editorial recapitulation with the opinion that:

> If we were as crowded as we were in 1920 and 1921, New York would have to be larger than it is by 165,744 of population. That margin of safety has been created by the tremendous building operations of the past three years.
>
> Reports of the Tenement House Department show that the trend of recent construction has been toward smaller apartments. Whereas 1912 construction was at the rate of 4.15 rooms to the apartment, the 1922 average was 3.79 rooms. However, enough more apartments have been built of late to give each New Yorker .241 of an apartment, as compared to .235 in 1920, which appears to have been our most crowded period.

WHERE A WHOLE CITY IS CROWDED INTO ONE BLOCK

Between 3,500 and 4,000 persons live in each of these city blocks, with results in unsanitary and overcrowded conditions that endanger both health and morals—and conditions are said to be growing worse.

> Unless the witnesses before the housing commission can refute the Lindsay figures, they are not going to make much of a case for the retention of the rent laws beyond next February.

Most of the other New York papers, including *The Times*, *World*, *Tribune*, *Evening Post* and *Wall Street Journal*, are neither so optimistic nor so confident that the rent laws may be dispensed with. One of the worst features of the situation, these editors point out, is that the present tenement house laws, especially those intending to make for safety and sanitary conditions, are being disregarded. The New York *Tribune* reports:

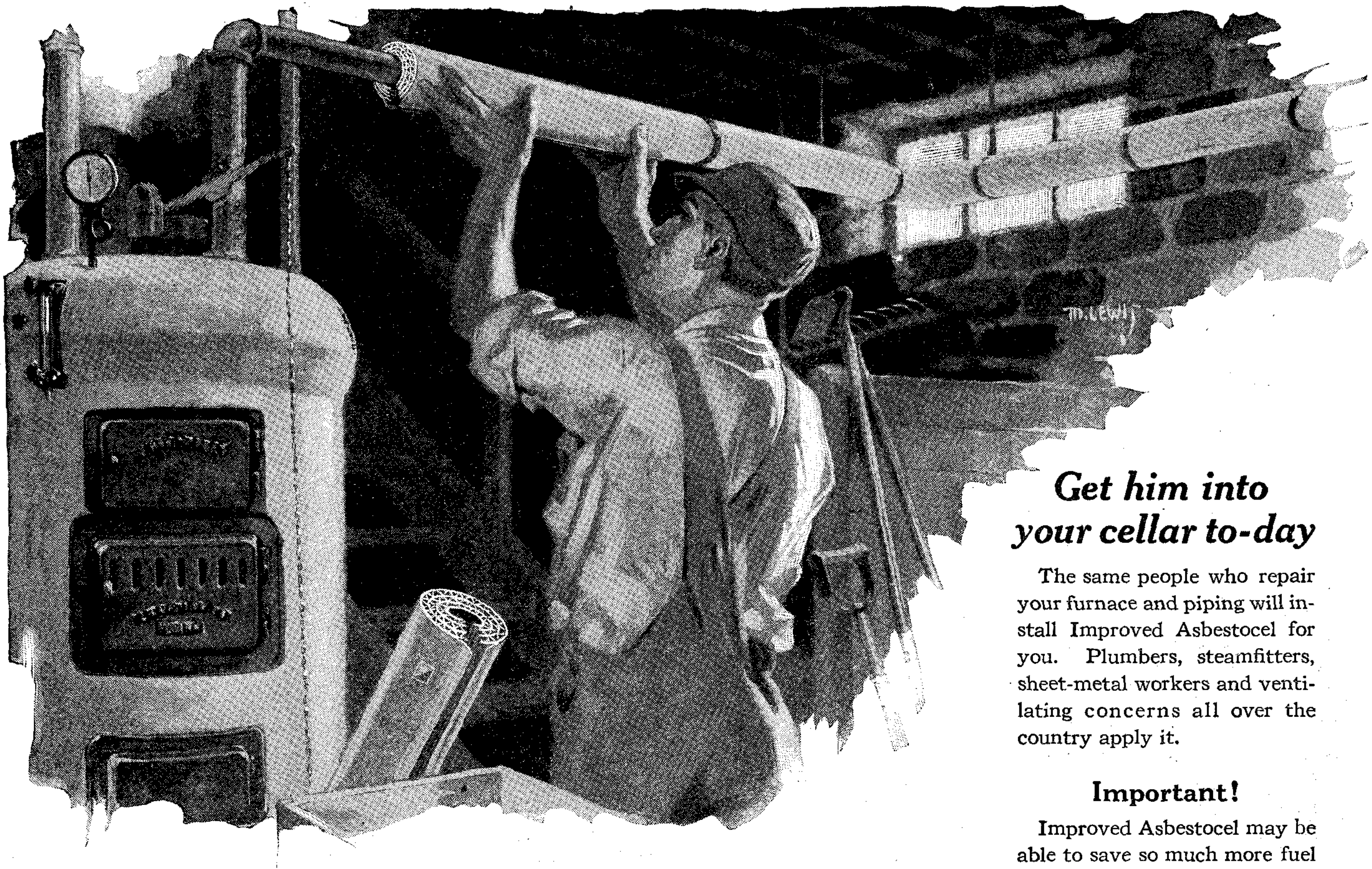
> If all the building regulations applicable to tenement houses were suddenly enforced, New York would appear as if it had been shaken by an earthquake. Of the 104,451 buildings registered as tenement houses, more than half would have to be either demolished or reconstructed, and the several million persons occupying apartments thus affected would be homeless. There would be wholesale evictions from what are known as "old law" tenements, which are cheap apartments in buildings permitted to stand because they existed before the enactment of the tenement house law of 1901.
>
> In brief, according to Frank Mann, Tenement House Commissioner, while the laws governing tenement houses are wholesome and proper, their literal enforcement during the housing shortage would be impracticable, even if there were enough inspectors to examine them every six months, as the law requires. The present staff of 223 inspectors, of whom only 160 are available for inspecting old buildings, is sufficient to take care only of complaints of violations, 100,000 of which are reported annually, Mr. Mann says. He has asked for thirty more.
>
> It developed from an examination of the records that there are more "old law" tenements in greater New York than there are buildings of a more modern type. The total number of tenements of all kinds registered on September 30 last was 104,451. These had 1,027,784 apartments. Of this number 73,659 were "old law" tenements, containing more than 700,000 apartments with about 2,000,000 persons occupying them. In a word, a great part of the city's inhabitants live in apartment houses considered to be of an antiquated type.
>
> When the law was enacted in 1901 it was not made retroactive as to tenements then existing, because it was believed that it would entail remodeling practically the entire city. It was felt the old tenements would gradually disappear and the new law would be made generally effective throughout the city as new tenements were built. Yet in the last twenty-two years only 10,000 of the old tenements have been demolished or converted into business property.
>
> Amplifying his assertion made before the State Housing Commission that from 25,000 to 30,000 persons would be homeless if the building inspectors closed up 5,000 illegally constructed tenement houses, Mr. Mann said yesterday that in a strict interpretation of the law more than 75 per cent. of all apartment houses in the city violated the law in some respect. He said a majority of the city's population would be homeless if at the time the letter of the law were rigidly enforced.
>
> "I should say that 75 per cent. of the tenement houses violate the law in some respect," said Mr. Mann. "When it is recalled that 4,416,000 New Yorkers live in apartments it can be imagined what havoc would result if an attempt were made to enforce the law literally, even if we had enough inspectors to go round, which we have not. The law contemplates that we shall inspect each of the 104,451 tenement houses in the city every six months. That is a physical impossibility. Each inspection means two or three visits, first to see whether there is a violation and secondly to see that a remedy has been applied. All we can do at present is to take care of the complaints of violations."

What's going to be done, ask the New York publicists and editors, about this situation, as well as about the allied fact that apartments to rent at from $10 to $12 a room per month are not profitable? *The World* cites the experience of London and Paris, and says that housing projects for wage-earners must be looked after by the Government, as was found necessary there. The New York *Leader*, a labor paper with a Socialistic trend, is for the same general idea, with fewer reservations and more emphasis. *The Times* thinks that the "only sound solution will come through the extension of the transportation facilities, so that the multitudes gathered in the great heart of the city by day can be more widely and expeditiously distributed." *The Evening Post* agrees that this idea will help, but adds:

> New York should have faced before this the question of direct public intervention, after the fashion of England, Holland, Germany, Australasia, and other lands. These nations have gone far beyond tax exemption, providing loans and other assistance to non-commercial housing companies and cooperative societies. We also will have to realize that a problem so stubborn calls for long-term measures.

Definite recommendations put into the record of the investigating committee include provisions that, in the first place, emergency rent laws should be extended three years after February, 1924. Also that:

> The act, if extended, should modify the tax exempt proviso so that it would apply only to moderate-priced houses.
>
> Courts should be empowered hereafter to permit rent reductions, if borne out by the evidence, instead of their authority being limited, as now, to sustaining the existing



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Improved Asbestocel may be able to save so much more fuel than your present covering that it will pay for its installation in a few months. One of the men listed above can tell you upon inspection. Find out!

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You don't know now how much or how little coal you can get this winter—but you can know this: you will save tons of that coal by applying Improved Asbestocel over bare pipes or in place of pipe covering that conceals the pipes but does not really insulate them.

If you are building, be sure that all the risers in the walls are covered as well as cellar pipes, flues and the furnace body.

Note that word "Improved." It's a question of construction which your plumbing or heating man will gladly explain.

By actual test, Improved Asbestocel saves more fuel per dollar of cost. There is a red band on the inside end of each length so that you may readily identify it.

Now is the time to buy Improved Asbestocel; don't put it off. Last year, on the eve of winter, many householders were disappointed. To insure your home against cold and discomfort, phone your plumbing or heating man to-day. Or mail the coupon below.

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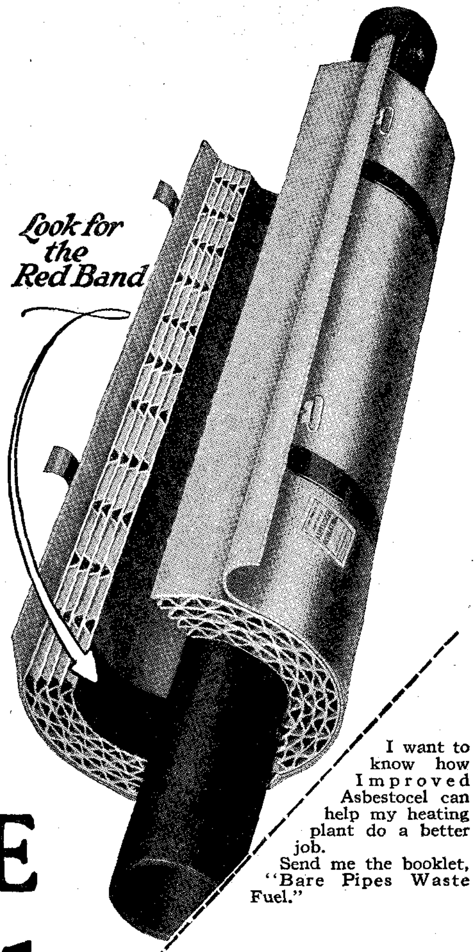
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On your drawing board or desk or bench or in your garage—clamp it wherever convenient.

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The lamp of a thousand uses. Solid brass; handsome, durable and compact; a quality product throughout. Appropriate for any room of any home. Clamp is felt-lined—can't scratch. 5-yr. guarantee. Complete with 8-ft. cord and 2-piece standard plug. Price $5.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

rental when the landlord petitions for an increase.

A penal clause should be added in the case of landlords convicted of keeping the security money advanced by tenants, and in every case they should be required to make the refund within a stipulated period, such as one year.

The Board of Health and Tenement House Department are doing their best with an inadequate inspection personnel, which should be doubled in some districts.

A system of State loans on moderate priced homes should be inaugurated.

An investigation, recently completed by the National Industrial Conference Board, of New York City, is said to indicate that New York is suffering only from an exaggerated form of a trouble which, it appears, extends all over the country. The survey shows, according to the bulletin in which it is summarized, that "rents for wage-earners' homes are higher than at any time during the previous nine years, and that they stood generally during the past summer at about 75% above the pre-war level." The bulletin concludes:

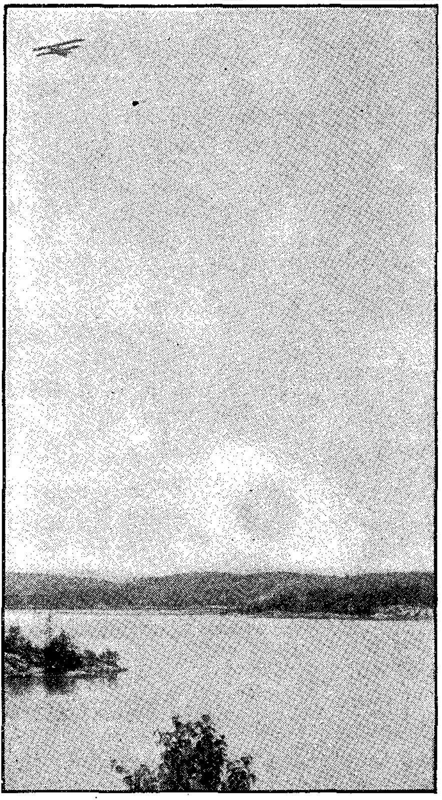
Taking the last four-month period for which the conference board has figures, that ending in July, 1923, it is found that in 60 out of 161 cities from which reports were received, there had been an average increase in rents, and 16 decreases. In the remaining 85, rents remained unchanged. Thirty-two cities of the 161 reporting averaged rent increases of more than 100 per cent. since 1914. Some of the largest cities in the country were in this group, such as Chicago, Detroit and Los Angeles with a population of more than a million each, Milwaukee with nearly 500,000 and Jersey City with nearly 300,000.

In Denver, Portland (Oregon), and Rochester, each with a population between 250,000 and 500,000, rent increases since July, 1914, averaged between 91 per cent. and 100 per cent.; in Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Newark, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Washington, rents were 61 per cent. to 90 per cent. higher; and in Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, 71 per cent. and 80 per cent. higher. This enumeration takes into account only the largest industrial centers. Cities with smaller populations show the same tendency. On the other hand, a few important places like Baltimore, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Missouri, Minneapolis, New Orleans, San Francisco and Seattle reported increases in rents somewhat less than the average for the country as a whole.

The tendency of rents has been clearly upward, however, in the past summer, and few of those which reported to the National Industrial Conference Board expected a decline in the near future, unless in particular localities where, for the time being, increased industrial activity had brought an increase in population with a consequent demand for increased housing, industrial activity should again fall off. Scarcity of accommodations, the high cost of such buildings as are being erected, and increased cost of upkeep and taxes serve to raise and keep up the rents of average houses in average communities.

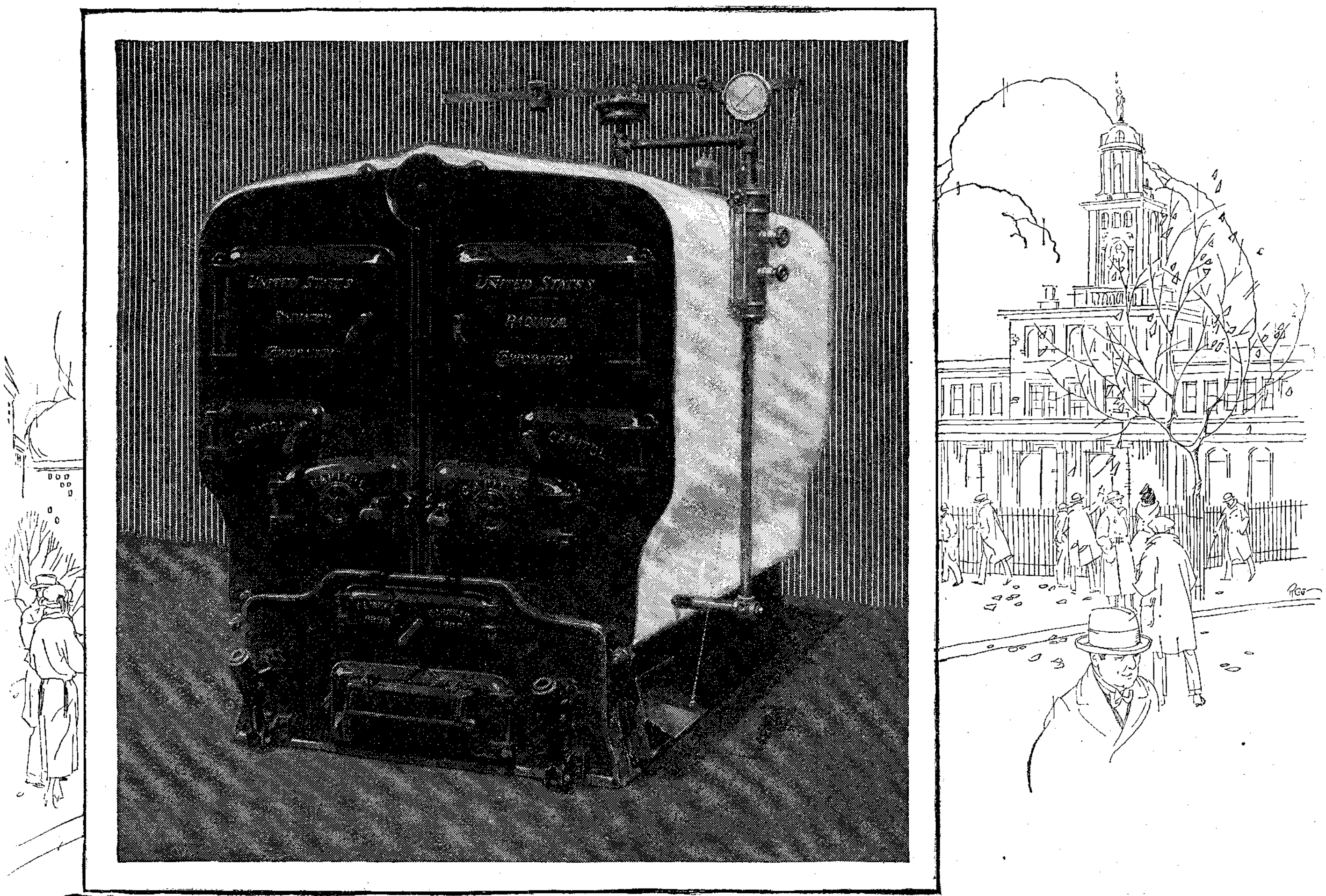
WOMEN AND 'PLANES VS. FOREST FIRES

IT costs $50 to drop a lighted cigaret anywhere in the Province of Ontario, Canada. That is not only a pertinent pointer for anybody intending to visit that section of the hemisphere, but also an indication of what fire means up there. It means almost as much in a good many of our heavily timbered Far Western States, however, and hardly any part of our country is free from the flame peril, which is especially menacing at this time of the year. Nevertheless, million-dollar forest fires are becoming rarer, and the chief reason is said to lie in the introduction of two new recruits to the fire-fighting forces—women and airplanes. The forest ranger still bears the brunt of the continual battle against the flames that each year destroy from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 worth of our forests, but his new allies give him an advantage. Women as watchers for forest fires are something new, admits a recent reporter of their activities, who calls them "a product of an age that has chopped down the hedges around the Victorian Rose Garden and let women find out what interesting things there are beyond the home wicket." They are employed as fire-spotters, and their work has been found especially valuable in the mountains of Oregon and Washington. Up in Canada, 'planes, combined with radio, have been tried out in the huge forests south of Hudson Bay. The planes not only carry watchers and radio outfits, but also very efficient portable pumps. With


Copyrighted by Paul Thompson

AN EYE IN THE WILDERNESS

There is a voice, also, in the radio equipment of this fire-patrol 'plane; and on occasion it carries a portable gasoline pump.



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For large installations or small ones, Capitol Boilers are a safe, sane and utterly dependable specification.

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ALL the way from the cow to your doorstep your milk is protected by your milkman.

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Try them yourself. We'll send you a month's supply FREE. There's no trouble, no expense; no bothersome salesman will call. Simply mail the coupon for a *month's free supply of caps.* Then tell your milkman you want him to use them on your milk bottles in the future.

Just mail the coupon.

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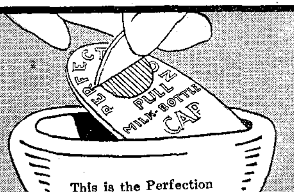

This is the Perfection Milk Bottle Cap with the Reinforced Tab that won't tear off. Use it time after time. It keeps your milk free from dirt and odors.

JUST TEAR OFF THIS COUPON AND MAIL

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Without obligation, please send me a month's supply of *Perfection Caps.*

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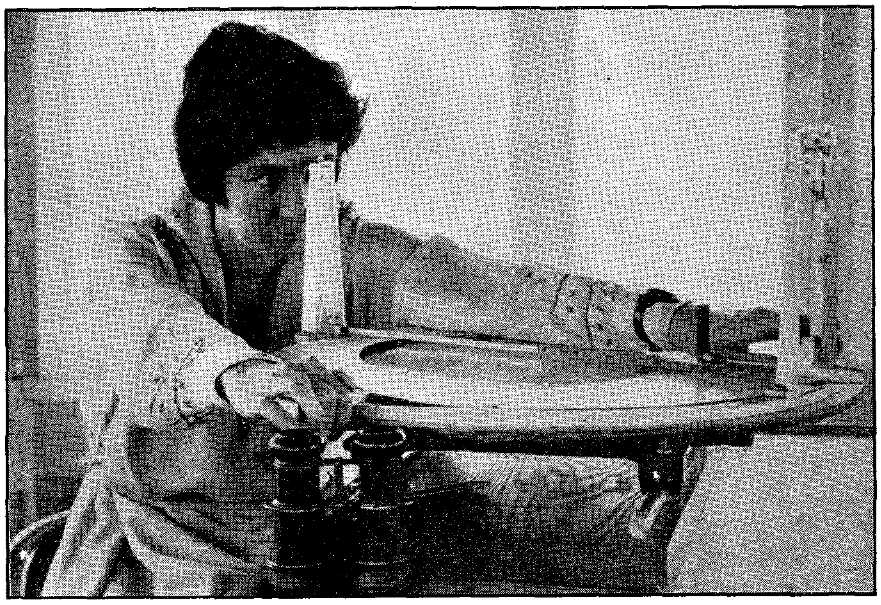
PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

their aid, says a writer in *The Canadian Forest and Outdoors* (Ottawa), Canada hopes to cut down her bill of $14,500,000 which her approximately six thousand forest fires cost her every year.

This method of fire-fighting might be called an advance in the mechanics of the situation. Regarding the new human element, the women who now watch our forests, Helen H. Smith writes in the New York *World:*

> Up in high towers of glass and steel that project above the tops of the pines, the women fire lookouts keep their watch on the timber country of Oregon and Washington. There are half a dozen of them, all told, living in isolation on hazy mountains and sweeping the horizon every hour of the day for the thin ascending curl that is likely to be the prelude to a charred forest.
>
> Sleeping in a small shack at night, acting as a modern Saint Simeon Stylites during the day, and limited in society to the whispering company of the woods and the once-a-week visit of a forest ranger, the woman fire lookout leads a life that would hardly be regarded as a round of pleasure. Yet hundreds of women applied to the Government this year for the privilege of spending the summer in loneliness and silence.
>
> They go up into the mountains about the first of July, when the fire season starts, and remain on duty for two months and sometimes three, depending on the locality, on the watch through every hour of daylight for the trickle of blue smoke which spells destruction to thousands of dollars' worth of timber and sometimes loss of life. Most of the day they are in the lookout station, built on the highest point of the mountain, which is sometimes a rude wooden structure open to all the winds, sometimes a tower of steel and glass. At night they sleep near by, in a rough cabin or in a tent.
>
> The correspondent met one of the lady lookouts, who had a station in eastern Oregon last summer. Her name is Mrs. Gertrude Merrill, and she is a slight, energetic person whose ordinary occupation is nothing more adventurous than being clerk in the office of the Sixth United States Forestry District in Portland, Oregon.
>
> She insisted that it wasn't hard. "All you have to do when you see smoke is to locate it in the fire-finder, which calculates the position of any point of the horizon, and then telephone as many particulars as possible to the forester in your district. Sometimes there is a central dispatching office covering several districts, and then you telephone to them too.
>
> "The hardest thing is to distinguish between a forest fire and smoke from another cause, like a sawmill or a camp-fire. The dust from a moving band of sheep is also often misleading. But you soon learn to tell the difference."
>
> Women make excellent watchers, according to the forestry officials. "They are conscientious," one said. "A man may yield to the temptation to go off hunting or something of that sort, where a woman will stick on the job. And one of our women used to beat everybody else in spotting a fire. If it happened to be in sight of several lookout stations, she was always the first to get her report in. In fact, she was so zealous that she used frequently to report things that weren't fires. But it's better to have 'em that way."
>
> In choosing among applicants preference is usually given to local women. But while the number of women who actually hold lookouts' positions is comparatively small, there are more of them on the mountains than the pay-roll shows. Sometimes they accompany their husbands on lookout duty and do their full share of the work, altho they are not officially listed. In other cases two women may arrange to divide the salary and the work and so keep each other company on the lonely mountain-top. Or they may do it alone, as do a majority of the men. The Government is not particular how many or how few undertake the task, provided some one is on the watch from dawn till dark.



Courtesy of the New York "World"

A WOMAN WITH A "FIRE-FINDER" ON A MOUNTAIN TOP

The sights, swinging over a circular map, show the position of the tell-tale smoke. Half a dozen women, in shacks on mountain peaks, are on guard over the forests of Oregon and Washington.

Up in Canada, where great distances and sparse population make forest fires particularly hard to fight, they have been

THE 1924 FRANKLIN SEDAN

Now Over 60% of Franklin Demand

30 New Improvements

This outstanding preference for the Franklin Sedan—more than double the average percentage of the industry—is a tribute to the many advancements which culminate in the 1924 Franklin.

Thirty improvements add to quietness of motor and body, efficiency of lubrication, long life, permanency of adjustment, restful driving, simple control, complete protection and good appearance.

These notably increase the motoring satisfaction derived from the powerful six motor, air-pressure cooling system and other advancements brought out with the Series 10 one year ago.

Franklin production for 1923 to date is far ahead of any previous year. And now over 60% of the demand is for the Sedan model alone.

There are reasons for this record percentage.

The Franklin Sedan weighs only 2743 pounds—from 500 to 2000 pounds less than those which claim to compete with it in performance.

Light weight doesn't hammer on rough roads, nor mire in sand, mud or snow.

It doesn't pound the life out of tires.

It adds to riding comfort and it lessens the load on the engine.

And it makes this Sedan the quickest to start and stop, the easiest to steer.

The Franklin Sedan is resilient—no rigid rods or braces to transmit shocks.

This means protection for the car, comfort for the passengers, and sure road-holding qualities, under all conditions of service. It means that the Franklin Sedan can be used when and where others cannot.

With greater safety! For in no other car is the Franklin's transmission braking system duplicated.

The service brake acts on the drive-shaft, where the force is multiplied 39 times and is delivered equally to the two rear wheels by the differential.

Consequently, Franklin brakes are the safest to apply with maximum force at top speed.

Their power exceeds the brake efficiency standard by from 70% to 150%, according to speed.

The sum and substance of Franklin Sedan performance is road ability.

Watch the Franklin Sedan pull away from the procession on any road. That tells the story.

Its brilliant new six motor puts it in the front ranks for ability on hills and level stretches.

Its wonderful new air-pressure cooling system will perform perfectly under any conditions. The Franklin Sedan will run all day with wide-open throttle without loss of power.

Air-cooling lets you use it in any season. Flexibility lets you use it on any road. Light weight lets you use it without fatigue for hours on end.

That means a higher average rate of speed—

And explains why the Franklin Sedan will outdistance any other sedan over a day's run.

With unequaled gasoline and tire economy!

It is the ideal cold and hot weather Sedan—the only one that protects itself as well as its passengers. It cannot freeze or overheat. It has no radiator—uses no water—needs no attention.

The Franklin Sedan knows no handicap of road or weather. No other chassis eases shocks so effectively. No other body is better built to withstand the strains of the hardest service.

Everything that is new, added to everything that the Franklin has previously stood for, explains why Franklin Sedans are selling over twice as fast as the rate of the entire industry.

Thousands of Franklin Sedan owners can confirm our story from actual use.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

experimenting with radio-equipped airplane patrols. For years fires have been the greatest trouble to the northern provinces, writes Jack Price in the New York *Evening World*. Little had been accomplished until recently, when:

> In desperation the Province of Ontario turned to aviation and then to the most important of all—radio. The Laurentide Air Service, which was enlisted by the Ontario Province to fight fire, has at last blazed a trail of light and understanding for the forest fire-fighters.
>
> At least eight planes of the SE type are now doing fire-patrol work. At present only half that number are equipped with radio-transmission sets and the others are rapidly being loaded with the necessary apparatus. The power for transmission is derived from a generator driver by a separate small propeller.
>
> The aerial for broadcasting is on a coil in the cockpit and the end is tied to a weight, so that when the plane has taken to the air the aerial is paid out about 100 to 150 feet. The weight keeps it hanging down and from interfering with the propeller. A fifty-watt oscillating power tube is used and the circuit is a feed-back.
>
> Generating power is as high as 1,000 volts, or 250 watts. The sending is usually about 555 meters, but can be raised to 900. It has been found more practical to send on very high wave, in fact most of the sending is actually being done on about 700 meters.
>
> The reason given by Mr. Robinson for the high-wave sending is that it is easier to pick up with a high-wave receiving set and it does not interfere with local sending and receiving.
>
> After it has been received there, the operator phones to the nearest forestry ranger's office, and before the plane can return, the rangers are there ready to load fire-fighting apparatus aboard.
>
> In turn other rangers who are nearer are notified by ground-wire system, and the fire is ready for fighting. Many fires have been checked this way, and general praise from all sources is given for this up-to-date method.
>
> William Robinson, who is the chief radio expert with the Laurentide Air Service, is responsible for the advance made along these lines. He has personally constructed all the sets used. He has two receiving sets in his tent. Both sets are next to his sleeping-cot, and he practically lives with a set of head-phones on his ears. Only when there are no planes in the air can he feel free to go about. Of course, no flying is done at night.
>
> Mr. Robinson surely has a hard proposition to overcome. He uses a storage battery for his A power, and as he must also use the battery for his only light in the tent, one can understand that his power is quickly absorbed. To recharge his battery he has to travel many miles by canoe and foot, as the planes can not help him there. His main receiving set consists of one detector and two steps of audio-frequency. He gives as a reason for not using radio-frequency is that it multiplies his static.
>
> Now that all sounds strange, but one must know the country. He is only a few hundred miles south of Hudson Bay, and the spot where he is located is practically set directly on a mine. The country is rich with nickel ore, and in fact 80 per cent. of the nickel in the world is found in this region. So it is no surprize that he has static. Electric storms are more frequent in his location than in any other quarter up north. They often cause him to suspend operation. It is nothing for the lightning to strike down many trees at a time, but Robinson plays safe and grounds the outfit and smokes a pipe until the storm has passed.
>
> Getting back to the seriousness of the situation, the officials have watched these experiments, and so far have been pleased with the results. To what extent they will go can be judged from the way results have been accomplished. Rangers in the field will eventually be equipped with radio for transmission and receiving.

NO OGLETHORPE BONES FOR GEORGIA

THE British House of Lords was invoked, the State Department at Washington was urged to uphold American rights, Atlantic cables burned with heated messages, and the whole State of Georgia was divided into pro- and anti-removal camps. It all had to do with the discovery of the last resting-place of General James E. Oglethorpe, the Englishman who founded the State of Georgia and returned to pass his declining years, and be buried, in England. England had forgotten all about him, even to the location of his tomb, but Georgia has kept his memory green in the name of a famous fortress, a monument, any number of streets, and a university. Therefore, when Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, president of Oglethorpe University, finally discovered the Oglethorpe tomb, in Cranham, England, the event, it appears, meant even more to Georgia than the discovery of Tut-Ankh-amen's tomb, last year, meant to the world at large.

Dr. Jacobs said, according to a dispatch to the New York *Times*, that until he undertook to recover the remains, "very little knowledge was at hand regarding Oglethorpe's life and death in England, even the Government being unable to tell him anything about the birth of the General, his career in England, or the place of his burial." The University president is quoted as announcing, from the scene of his discovery in Cranham, that:

> "Until we definitely located his ashes, General Oglethorpe was almost a nonentity so far as England was concerned. The passage of a century and a half since his death had obliterated his memory from the minds of the English people, and had even removed his name from English history. In fact, it had been entirely forgotten here that the General's last years were passed under a cloud, he having been court-martialed for being a member of the Royalist party. On the other hand, his name, character and achievements are widely known in the southern part of the United States, where he left his impress forever.
>
> "In America his greatness lies; therefore it is in America that his ashes should rest."

As when the question of removing Tut-Ankh-amen's bones came up, some months before, there were cries from the British public against desecrating a tomb—only in

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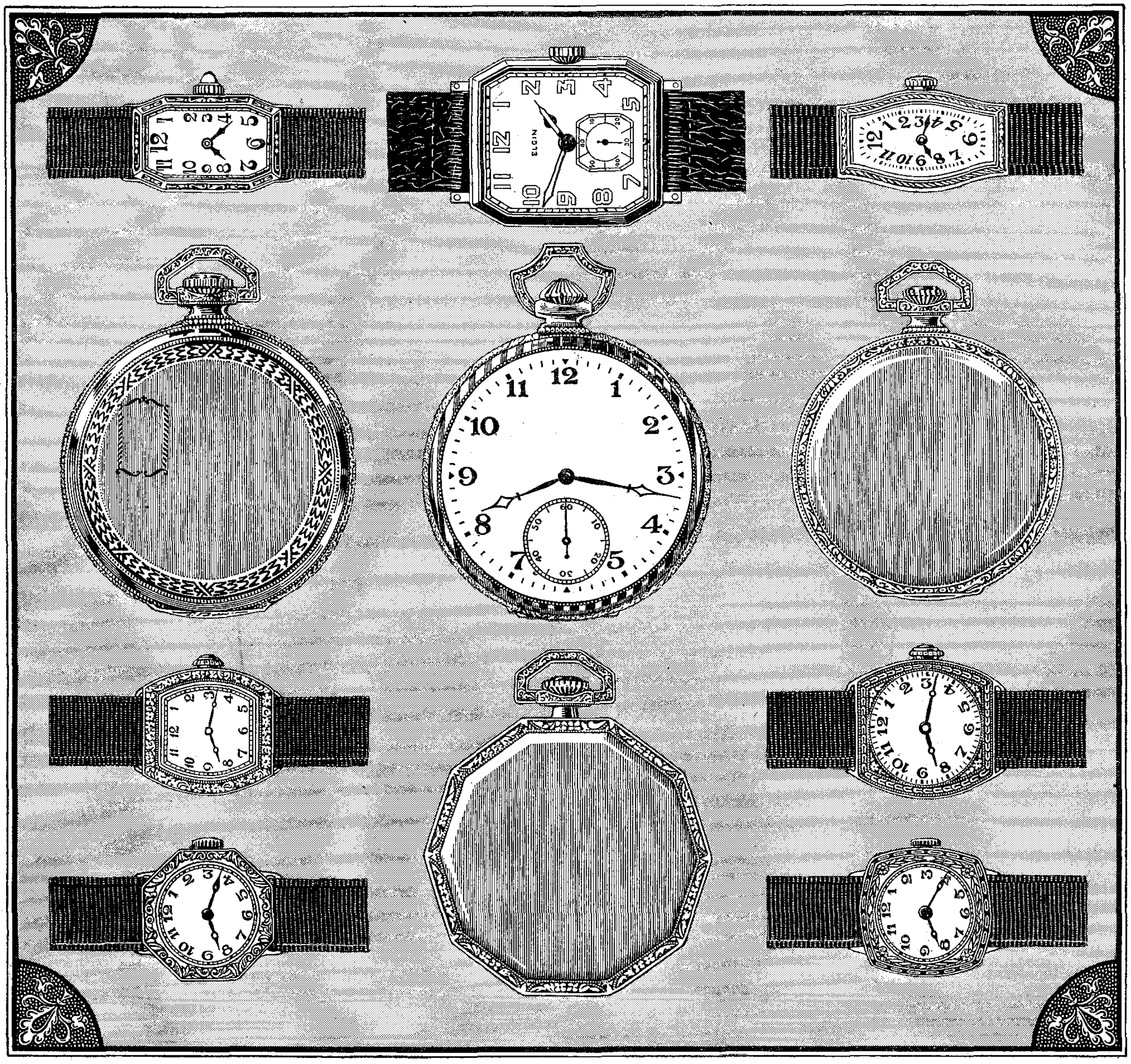

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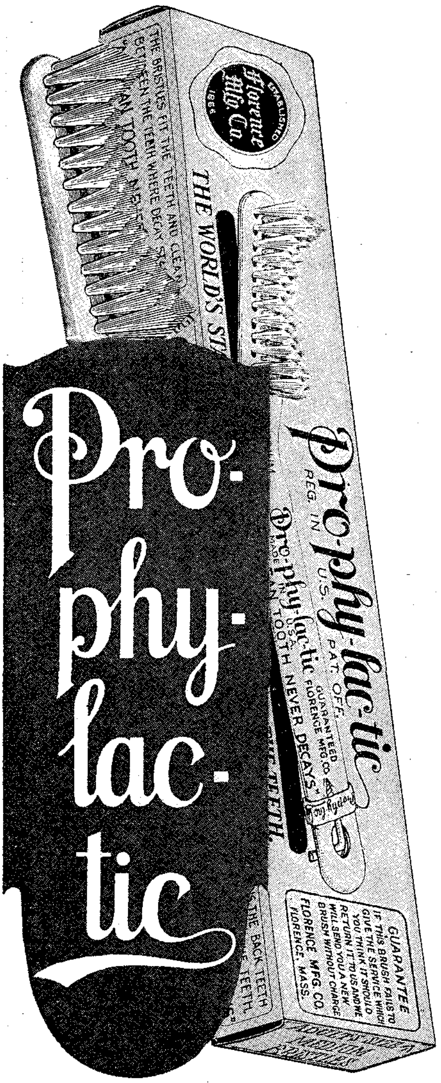
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MEDIUM BRISTLES

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All Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes are guaranteed and come in individual yellow boxes. If you buy one that does not give satisfactory service, return it to us and we will replace it.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

this case the cries were louder and longer sustained. The London *Morning Post* opposed the removal, and, in the words of a special dispatch to the New York *Herald*

> Appealed to the public to protest on the ground of patriotism and of reverence for the dead.
>
> "We are proud that an Englishman should deserve such honors as are suggested by the people of Georgia," said the newspaper, "but his fame is the more reason why England should cherish him."

The London *Times* also joined the protesters. From never having heard of General Oglethorpe before, the British public became so stirred by the Georgia University president's proposal that the old General became one of the leading topics of the day. Evelyn Wrench, Secretary of the English-Speaking Union, wrote to the London *Times:*

> General Oglethorpe was born an Englishman and died an Englishman, and I can not for the life of me see how English-speaking friendship will be improved by removing his remains.

Dr. Jacobs threatened that, as the Associated Press reported, "he might take the case to the Privy Council, which is the Final Court of Appeals of the British Empire." The London *Daily News* objected editorially that:

> Americans can raise enough money to take from us our old paintings and our historical books; now they want our bones. Those of Princess Pocahontas could not be found, but General Oglethorpe's dust lies at the mercy of those who would use it to give an air of establishment to a modern university.
>
> So far as the people of this country are concerned, the bones do not trouble them much. The American style seems to them a strange form of reverence, and if the fashion spreads our graveyards may soon be full of American tourists digging up their great-grandfathers.
>
> But here are other considerations. General Oglethorpe did more than give his name to Oglethorpe University. He was a member of the House of Commons for thirty years; he fought against the Turks; his conduct against the Scottish rebels was the subject of inquiry. Shall not Westminster and Constantinople and the Highlands have their claims considered?

Dr. Jacobs retorted, as reported by the cables:

> We have an unassailable case, backed by the Governor of the State of Georgia and endorsed by the United States Government and a large part of the British public. We intend to spare neither time, effort nor expense to achieve our purpose. If necessary we will engage the best legal and ecclesiastical experts, and the president of our Board of Trustees may come over to prosecute the case.
>
> It is true that one or two residents of Cranham have protested to the Home Office, which has referred the protests to Chancellor Charles, but, on the other hand, the entire Parochial Church Council of Cranham voted a resolution in favor of the removal of the body, and the project has the unqualified endorsement of the pastor of the church where General Oglethorpe worshiped, was married, and was buried.

In the meantime, on this side of the Atlantic, controversy became equally warm, if not warmer. Several patriotic organizations of the city of Savannah voiced a solemn official protest against removing the old general from his native heath. A dispatch from Atlanta, announced, on the other hand, that:

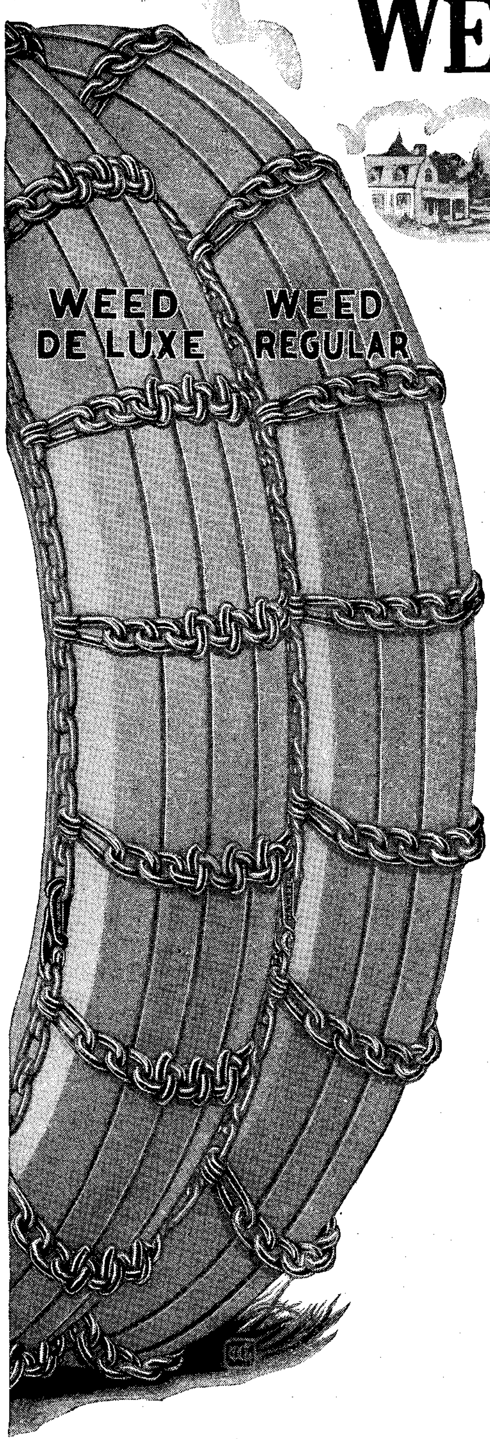
> With the single exception of Savannah, Georgia is practially a unit in praising the initiative of Oglethorpe University and its president, Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, in their efforts to bring back to Georgia the bodies of General James Edward Oglethorpe, founder of this State, and his wife, who are buried in England.
>
> This interest has been shown by telegrams and letters received here from every section of the country, and by numerous requests to arrange it so that the final funeral trip of the famous General will pass through as many Georgia points as possible.

Inspired by this defense of the project, the editor of the Macon *Daily Telegraph* joined the "antis" with the following editorial:

> We had been fully imprest with the various things that were needed in Georgia to make her progress substantial and lasting, but the disinterment and removal to Georgia of the remains of this illustrious individual was not on our list.
>
> There is something of the sacred about the last resting-place of a human being. When death threatens one, if he could have sufficient notice to be able to speak his wishes—and usually the wishes of the dying should be respected—it is hardly probable that the one marked for passage or transition would consider for a moment being interred except in the bosom of mother earth he regarded as his home, where he had his friends and associates, among familiar scenes of his youth—for as old age comes on apace, it is to these scenes that the mind turns. The stories and memories of childhood become more distinct, dearer. A man might in his time have been a pioneer, he might have gone forth to untried fields, to taste of new adventures, and enjoyed it. But when night overtakes him he wants to sleep under the stars twinkling above his home, his people, his childhood. The time for visiting, for moving about, for changing beds, is at an end. Shakespeare's epitaph invokes a curse upon the one who disturbs his bones.
>
> General Oglethorpe spent nine years in this country. We can and will think just as much of him right where he is as we will with him over here.

Even before this detailed argument had reached England, however, Dr. Jacobs had decided that the British opposition to the removal was so wide-spread that he would give up the idea. Howard Carter, he recalled, had decided that old Tut-Ankh-amen, even tho his Egyptian bones might be far more interesting than the British ones of General Oglethorpe, should remain in his original resting-place. Altho Oglethorpe University is denied a new shrine, he remarked in his announcement of relinquishment, he is glad that England has discovered a new hero.

Every Tire Chain is a WEED *or an Imitation!*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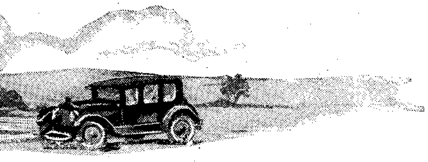

EVERY Tire Chain is *either* a genuine WEED *or* constructed on the basic idea of the WEED.

WEED CHAINS have a record of twenty years of safety and service to millions of motorists. When you buy and use *genuine* WEEDS, you are taking no chances.

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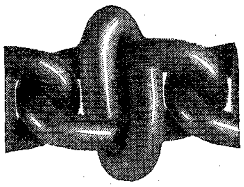
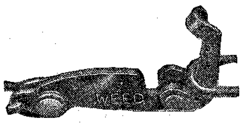
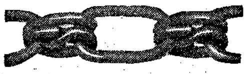


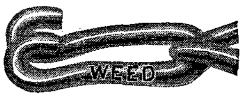
The patented super-imposed Reinforcing Link of the ***genuine*** WEED DE LUXE Cross Chain gives four points of road contact instead of two, greatly increasing the mileage.



The patented Lever-Locking Connecting Hooks on all the ***genuine*** WEED REGULAR and WEED DE LUXE Chains draw the side chains together with little effort and lock them securely with a pressure of the thumb. They are always stamped with the name WEED. On WEED REGULAR they are galvanized, on WEED DE LUXE they are red enameled.



The WEED DE LUXE patented Twin-Loc Side Chain is the strongest side chain ever produced and is always galvanized.



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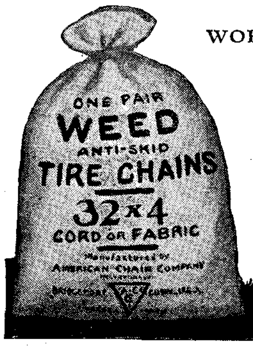
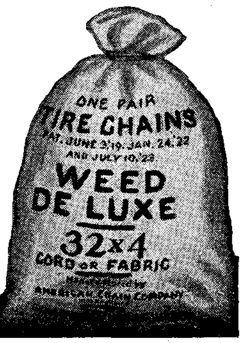

ONE PAIR
WEED
ANTI-SKID
TIRE CHAINS
32x4
CORD OR FABRIC
Manufactured by
AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY

The *genuine* WEED REGULAR Chains are packed in a Brown Canvas Bag for the convenience of the user, and plainly marked with the size of cord and fabric tires they will fit.

The *genuine* WEED DE LUXE Chains are packed in a Blue-Gray Canvas Bag for the convenience of the user, plainly marked with the size of cord and fabric tires they will fit.


ONE PAIR
TIRE CHAINS
PAT. JUNE 3 '19, JAN. 24 '22
AND JULY 10 '23
WEED
DE LUXE
32x4
CORD OR FABRIC
Manufactured by
AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY

TRADE MARK REG'D

"Thankful"
For a Faultless
Past and Future

THOSE men who are fortunate enough to lounge and sleep in Faultless Nightwear—*tailored nightwear*—will offer up whole-hearted thanks for such wholesome comfort.

Men who wear Faultless Nightwear had their first Thanksgiving in 1881. Since then Faultless Pajamas, SleepCoats and Nightshirts have become *a standard* in the sleep equipment of discriminating men.

Because Faultless Nightwear is cut to conform to the lines of the body, there is ample room at the shoulders, elbows and knees. No binding, chafing, or pinching anywhere. The buttons stay put.

You will find Faultless Nightwear made of exquisite fabrics—in beautiful patterns—to fit any stature, any purse. Ask for Faultless Nightwear and sleep in comfort.

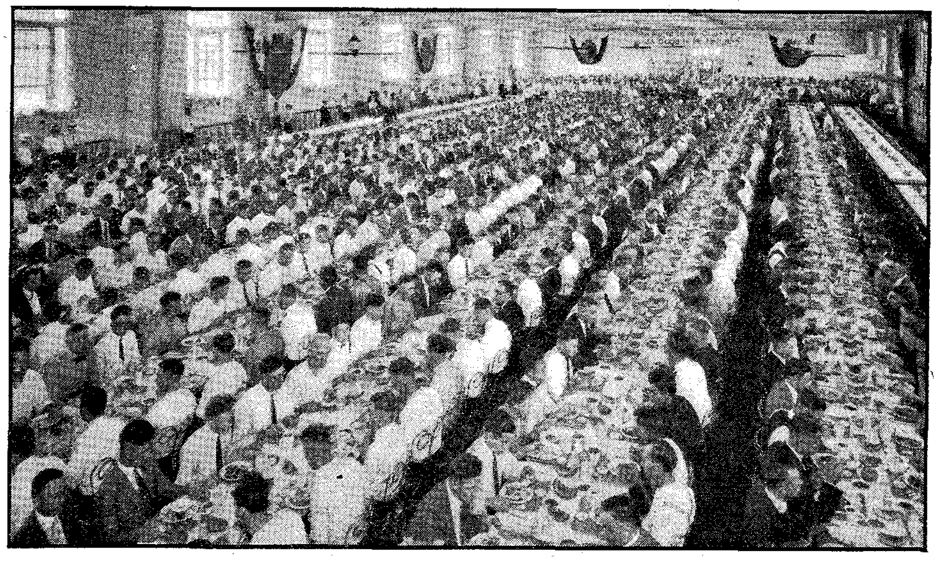
Men folks will be elated to find Faultless Nightwear among their holiday surprises!

THE FAULTLESS NIGHTWEAR CORPORATION
(E. Rosenfeld & Company)
Baltimore New York Chicago

Rest assured
Faultless
SINCE 1881
"The NIGHTwear of a Nation!"
Pajamas Sleepcoats Nightshirts

DECLINE AND FALL OF THE "FULL DINNER-PAIL"

QUIETLY, but firmly, the famous "full dinner-pail," symbol of prosperity and political slogan of recent history, is being put out of business. Some fifteen thousand employers, says a man who has recently been investigating the subject, have already arranged dining-room facilities for their workers, and the number is increasing every month. These employers have been actuated "by purely business reasons," and the employees who patronize the plant restaurants, cafeterias and dining-rooms, are said to have the same solid reason. The result has been nothing less than a revolution in the eating habits of a large percentage of the American people. It all happened, says Jonas Howard in *Plant-Restaurant Management*, because the lunch-pail is a threefold evil—an evil to the employee, to the factory, and to the executives who run it. There is proof galore, says Mr. Howard, for the charge that "it is conducive to unhealthful conditions, if not to disease itself," and the managers of the large establishments where the dinner-pail is being outlawed, who formerly permitted their workers to eat "any old place, under any old conditions, any old thing," have found that it is not a matter of philanthropy, but good business, to give the worker a chance to get a different sort of meal. Mr. Howard, prefacing his investigation of the evils of the dinner-pail, writes:



WHY 1,500 DINNER-PAILS ARE ON THE JUNK-PILE

Establishments like this, where good food is served fresh, hot and at low prices, are putting the old-fashioned noonday "snack" out of commission. This picture was taken in the employees' dining-room of the National Cash Register Company.

> Our data come from sources which are beyond question. The writer, himself, has made investigations. Have you ever, Mr. Executive, seen a group of factory workers sitting in a gutter on a hot day, eating the lunch brought from home in a dinner-pail? Have you noticed the results of using the gutter itself for a "table"? Have you realized that, having no other convenient place to lay his sandwich, the workman will often lay it on the ground or on a newspaper.
>
> Have you seen him fanning off the disease-carrying fly as he tried to eat in what peace and comfort he can find on a cold, hard stone?
>
> In many small factories, every day, we see young girl workers eating the noon-hour meal while perched in the window-sill of a third or fourth story building. Or, we see them littering up the workroom with garbage, papers, string and trash. You can't blame them. They have to eat. They do not eat on your property through choice, and perhaps they are perfectly average in their tidiness.
>
> If you have a strip of lawn before your factory, you will find that it is pretty well littered up when the one o'clock whistle blows, providing you have no warning signs up to "keep off the grass."
>
> You will find the kind of refuse that attracts dogs and cats, that becomes odoriferous if not removed, and that ruins any lawn.
>
> So you must either put up your warning sign and send the lunchers to the gutter or the window-sill, or you must put on enough janitors to clean up the refuse.
>
> Now there are also evils that lurk within the dinner-pail itself. A cold slab of pie and, at best, lukewarm coffee, are not conducive to the best labor in a factory operative at any time. But, how much less so in winter. Cold sandwiches, doubtful pickles and food selected without any thought of its nutritive values form the contents of the average workers lunch-box. If you don't believe, look into a few of them and see. There is almost no variety. A check made some months ago in an Ohio plant revealed a shocking combination of victuals in the dinner-pails of the workers.
>
> This plant now has its own restaurant.
>
> On the other hand, if your employees go off to the nearest lunch-room for the midday meal, are they much better off? They get food that is prepared for profit, at prices that may be high and may be low.
>
> If high, the employee is paying more than he can afford; if low, he is almost certain to be getting a grade of food that is positively injurious to his value as an economic factor in your business.
>
> Besides, what are the chances that he will be late day after day, thus losing valuable time? They are very great. It is true that he gets a walk in the open air out of the trip, but this scarcely compensates.
>
> Now, let us look at the personal side of

Your bath goes only skin deep

REFRESHING and necessary as the bath may be, it secures only external cleanliness. Far more important is *internal cleanliness.* For on this depend health and youthful energy.

You cannot be healthy if you do not keep clean internally. A clogged intestinal system is a disease-breeder. Here start such ailments as headaches, bilious attacks and insomnia—each of which takes toll of your health and vitality. Poisons flood your system and your power of resistance is lowered. Health, even life itself, is threatened. In this clogging, say intestinal specialists, lies the primary cause of more than three-quarters of all illness, including the gravest diseases of life.

Thousands of healthy men and women have learned to prevent illness by maintaining internal cleanliness through the regular use of Nujol. Nujol is not a laxative. Nujol prevents intestinal clogging by lubrication, the method now employed by medical authorities throughout the world. Nujol lubricates and softens the food waste and thus hastens its passage through and out of the body.

Don't give disease a start. Take Nujol as regularly as you brush your teeth or wash your face. Nujol is not a medicine. Like pure water it is harmless. Nujol establishes the habit of internal cleanliness—the healthiest habit in the world.

If you would maintain health and youthful energy adopt this habit of internal cleanliness. Nujol will make every day brighter and your enjoyment of life more keen. Keep a bottle of Nujol in the bath room cabinet as a daily reminder. For sale at all druggists.

Nujol
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Makes you regular as clockwork

Faulty Elimination

Your doctor will tell you that most of the gravest diseases of life are caused by poisoning which results from intestinal clogging. Such minor ills as headaches, bilious attacks, loss of appetite, etc. warn that clogging is present and call for systematic measures to overcome the condition.

Why Physicians Favor Lubrication

Laxatives and cathartics do not overcome faulty elimination, says a noted authority, but by their continued use tend only to aggravate the condition and often lead to permanent injury.

Medical science, through knowledge of the intestinal tract gained by X-ray observation and exhaustive tests, has found in *lubrication* a means of overcoming faulty elimination. The gentle lubricant, Nujol, penetrates and softens the hard food waste. Thus it enables Nature to secure regular, thorough elimination. Nujol is not a medicine and cannot cause distress. Nujol hastens the rate of flow of the intestinal stream, preventing intestinal sluggishness.

Nujol is used in leading hospitals and is prescribed by physicians throughout the world for the relief of faulty elimination in people of all ages.

Complexion Troubles: Science now knows that poisons from intestinal sluggishness are the chief cause of personal unattractiveness. Carried by the blood they reach every body cell, the millions of cells that compose the skin, the roots of the hair and the eyes. No wonder that through faulty elimination the skin becomes sallow, muddy, roughened, blotched or disfigured with pimples or other blemishes. It is not strange that the hair loses its sheen and the eyes become dull.

Nujol should be taken regularly for the complexion. Nujol overcomes and prevents intestinal sluggishness. It thus keeps the body free from poisons which are the principal cause of complexion troubles.

Nujol is the most effective aid to a clear, healthy, lovely skin

Guaranteed by Nujol Laboratories *Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)*

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE!

Nujol, Room 830-Y, 7 Hanover Square, N.Y.

For this coupon and 10 cents, stamps or coin, to cover packing and postage, please send me a trial bottle of Nujol and 16-page booklet, "Faulty Elimination." (For booklet only, check here ☐ and send without money.)

NAME ____________________

ADDRESS ____________________

Of Every Five Persons, Only One Escapes

Kindly Nature gives a timely warning

All too few are immune to Pyorrhea.

The odds are overwhelmingly in its favor.

Dental records show that four persons out of every five past forty, and thousands younger, contract it.

Tender, bleeding gums are the danger signal.

When nature's kindly warning is unheeded, the gums recede, the loosened teeth drop out or must be extracted.

After you have gone to your dentist for tooth and mouth inspection, brush your teeth, twice daily, at least, with Forhan's For the Gums. It is an efficacious, healing dentifrice, the formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.

Forhan's For the Gums, if used consistently and used in time, will prevent Pyorrhea or check its progress. It will keep your teeth white and clean, your gums firm and healthy.

Buy a tube of Forhan's For the Gums today. Brush your teeth regularly with it. The foremost dentists use and recommend it. It is time-tested, beneficial, and pleasant to the taste. At all druggists, 35c and 60c.

Forhan's
TRADE MARK
FOR THE GUMS
"BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH IT"
FORMULA OF
R. J. Forhan, D.D.S.
Specialist in DISEASES OF THE MOUTH
PREPARED FOR THE PRESCRIPTION OF THE DENTAL PROFESSION

Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.
Forhan Company, New York
Forhan's, Limited, Montreal

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

this question. The writer has time and again seen young and growing girls trying to make a "spread" on packing-cases, sitting with cramped backs while they endeavor to get the most out of their lunches. Unhealthy postures and the discomfort certainly are not conducive to good work. There is always a scramble for the most desirable spots to eat, and the strongest and quickest win out.

The others eat where they can.

We have, then, more than one reason why the factory—even tho it be a small one—should look into the possibilities of operating an employees' eating-place.

We have the reason for cleanliness, not only of the food eaten, but of the factory property.

We have the reason of health and efficiency, since the food carried in lunch-pails usually is NOT healthy or nourishing.

We have the reason of discomfort to the employee.

We have the reason of cost.

We also have the reason of morale—the value of keeping the worker on the property and contented during his rest period.

A factory lunch-room, properly operated, can give the employees well-selected, well-cooked, well-assorted and well-served food at much less cost than can the corner lunch-room man. It can give the employee a better lunch, and often for less money, than he can bring from home, nine times out of ten. It can put an expert in charge who may select items for the daily menu which are healthful and in proper proportion. It can give the workman hot coffee and hot dishes—a vital necessity in winter weather.

It offers them social intercourse with the people he works with—a "getting together" that promotes good fellowship and good-will and satisfied coworkers. This is worth much to the firm and to its business. It makes for contentment and satisfaction and the feeling that the firm is more than passingly interested in the employees' happiness.

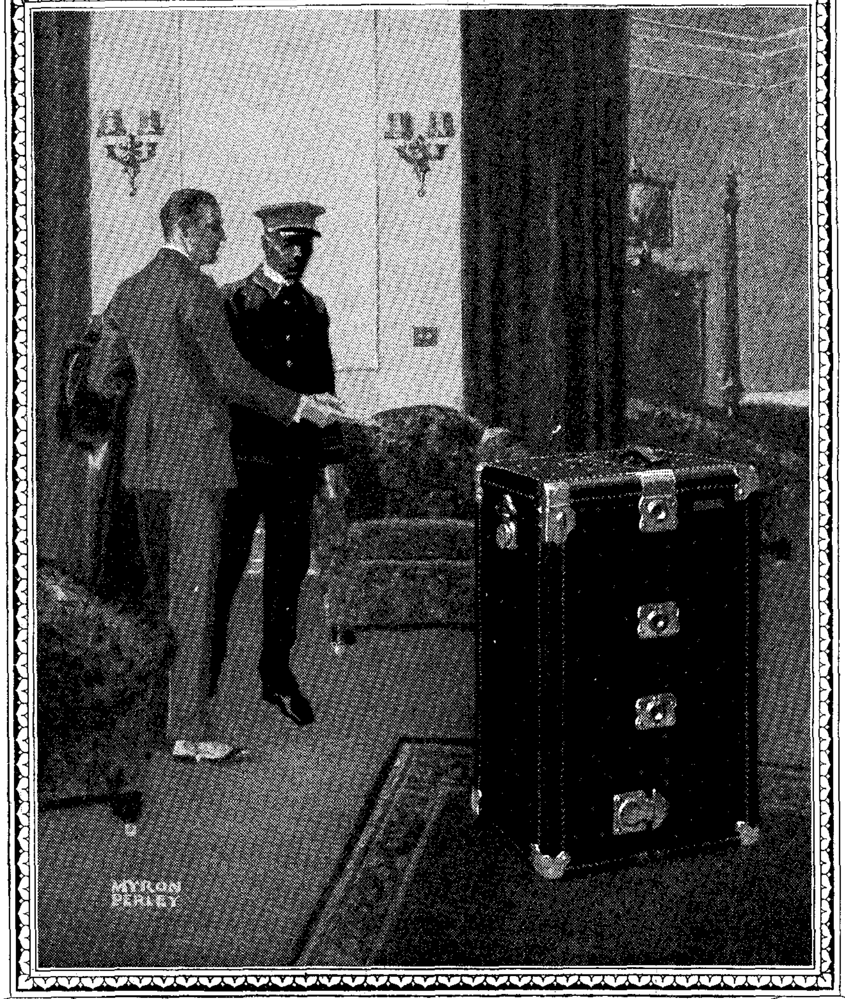
We know these are facts because they are based on the actual results achieved by firms who have been running plant restaurants for years. True, in some places, they have been inaugurated along the wrong lines and dissension arose; these little matters, once straightened out, success has attended the venture. You will find that even the presidents of concerns often sit at the table with employees in the plant restaurant. They get to know their people in a way impossible in any other manner. I have heard the heads of three concerns admit this freely.

Going back to the dinner-pail again, I reproduce herewith a check on the contents of certain dinner-pails in a Chicago factory, made last year:

Pail a: Three Swiss cheese sandwiches, with tomato catsup; lukewarm soup; slab of custard pie, with soggy crust; five dill pickles; vile coffee, lukewarm in a bottle; a stick of candy.
Pail b: One-half soggy, cherry pie; one piece of cake; cold coffee; one large, raw cucumber; cold, baked beans, half cooked.
Pail c: Half-cooked spaghetti, with garlic; cool coffee; soggy cake; strips of raw potato.

A certain individuality in the contents of these dinner-pails, at least, may appeal to certain persons who do not like the idea of "massed feeding." Several early experiments in factory restaurants, in fact, we are told, failed miserably because the individual preferences of the workers could not be satisfied. Many restaurants also, in which it was obligatory upon the workers to take their luncheon, proved unpopular, and the modern tendency is toward making the restaurant so attractive that the employee will prefer to eat in it rather than stick to his dinner-pail or go elsewhere. Since 1890, says Mr. Howard, the institutional eating-place idea has shown a growth in investment from $2,100,000 to $65,000,000 in 1921. Taking up the development of the institutional restaurants, Harry Farson, writing in the same industrial magazine, shows how one big company divides its restaurants. Each building has a separate eating-place, he explains, operated to fit the needs of the employees who work there. To quote:

> It is not uncommon to find a large industrial plant installing separate lunch-rooms for each factory, tho they may be close together; but this is usually done in order to save time. Very often these restaurants are served from a central kitchen. But the Eastman Kodak Company, which dominates the city of Rochester, New York, industrially, has inaugurated a different type of restaurant in each of its factories or divisions, for more fundamental reasons, tho the separation of the factories has had something to do with the system in vogue there. Totally different general policies of operation are found in at least four of the Eastman properties, and they are all based on the needs of the workers in each case.
>
> In an average month the lunch-rooms of the Eastman four plants, Kodak Park, Camera Works, Hawk-Eye and Premo, use over 26,000 quarts of milk, almost 26,000 loaves of bread, better than eighteen tons of meat, and 1,048 bushels of potatoes. Then there's the pie record—not quite 13,000 a month. And for beverages, we use 1,842 pounds of coffee and eighty-seven pounds of tea. Even with sugar as hard to get as it has been, Kodak consumption reaches a monthly average of almost five tons.
>
> It has been found, by experience, that the variation in methods of service in vogue in the various Eastman factories is best suited to conditions. In the Premo Club dining-room, speed is not so essential as in the Hawkeye plant, for instance.
>
> It has been found that the permission granted workers to mingle regardless of sex keeps them better satisfied, since it is, after all, a small "family" affair, and the 125 daily lunchers enjoy the social intercourse—a pleasure that the Company has no desire to discourage.
>
> Where large numbers of men predominate, it has been found advisable to segregate, giving a separate eating-room to each sex.
>
> Then, too, there is the variation in the tastes of men and women. The men prefer heavier dishes as they usually do heavier work. The women workers prefer the lighter cafeteria dishes, such as salads and fish. But where the sexes run about even in a given plant, it is customary to "mix them," for the noon-hour meal.
>
> Only the most wholesome food is served in the Eastman plants, and at an extremely low cost per order.
>
> That the four different dining-room



HARTMANN
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
CushionTop
WARDROBE
TRUNKS

THE WORLD-WIDE RECOGNITION OF THIS NAME AND THIS MARK PROVES THAT APPRECIATION OF QUALITY IS UNIVERSAL

"NO TRUNK LIKE A WARDROBE—NO WARDROBE LIKE A HARTMANN"

Your preference for the Hartmann Wardrobe is confirmed by the character of the luggage shop where it is sold. The reputation of the trunk for quality and convenience is established by the judgment of the dealer who has made it his choice. Look for Hartmann Trunks where better luggage is sold.

HARTMANN TRUNK COMPANY, *Racine, Wisconsin*
M. LANGMUIR MFG. CO., LTD., TORONTO, *Licensed Canadian Manufacturers*
J. B. BROOKS & CO., LTD., BIRMINGHAM, ENG., *Distributors for Great Britain*

BE SURE THE HARTMANN RED ✕ IS ON THE TRUNK YOU BUY

HARTMANN

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What do you know about "these states"?

COULD you, from the peak of some high hill that overlooked our nation, point to the position of each state, even approximately? Not many people could! To an amazingly large number, accurate knowledge of geography is limited to their own town, their own state, or, at best, their own section of the country. Cities, mountains, plains, rivers and railroads become increasingly vague as they *think* farther from home.

◆

Yet America is a fascinating place to know about and to study—romantic in history, wondrous in national features and astounding in economic development. All these are indicated for you on a score of RAND McNALLY maps and atlases. Get the habit of using RAND McNALLY maps with your reading at home. Depend upon them at the office in making business decisions. They are about as chock-full of facts as a human document could be! With them reading becomes more interesting and thinking clearer!

Remember that RAND McNALLY maps and atlases are scientifically exact and that they represent the last word in beauty and accuracy of printing. They are kept up to date by thousands of trained workers, each a specialist in his field. They are planned to meet every map requirement, from pocket map to atlas of the world, from schoolroom chart to commercial map system. They are useful to student, family, autoist and business man. Buy them from all the better dealers—bookstores, stationers, department stores and news-stands.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

policies of the Eastman works have resulted in success is the belief of the management. The attitude of the workers to their dining-rooms as service institutions may be summed up in these paragraphs which recently appeared in the employees' house organ:

WHEN DO WE EAT?

"Soup-y, soup-y, soup,
  Without a single bean;
Pork-y, pork-y, pork,
  Without strip of lean;
Coffee, coffee, coffee,
  The weakest ever seen!"

"Two years ago, to the 1,500 or so of us who were lucky enough to get into Uncle Sam's O. D., the shrill notes of that little ditty were often the most welcome blast the battered old bugle ever blew. And, how we did tumble into the old mess-hall for 'slum' and 'willie,' or whatever else the K. P.'s were handing out. But, now that we're back in 'civies,' it's no longer the bugle, but a hoarse noon whistle that tells us when it's time to 'wander out after our nickel's worth of dog-meat.' And, where do we go?

"Time was when the man or woman in industry had to 'tote' his noon-day meal along with him when he left home in the morning, out of which custom grew one of our most picturesque campaign slogans—'The Full Dinner-Pail.' To-day, however, the factory lunch-room is a fundamental of the up-to-date shop. Kodak plants are no exception to this rule of progress, and now, almost every Kodak worker can, if he wants to, get his lunch without going outside the plant."

An example of mass-feeding is given in the case of the Felp & Perrant Company of Chicago, who in one year served 48,422 meals at an average price of thirty-four cents each. A sample of the bill-of-fare, which shows that the company dispenses friendliness and comfort as well as food, is given as follows:

COMPTOMETER LUNCH-ROOM
Third Floor Alley Building
Cafeteria Style—Eat just what you want.
EVERYBODY WELCOME
Lunch Suggestion for to-day.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 11TH

ROAST VEAL	15c
CHOP SUEY	15c
POTATOES SWEET POTATOES CORN SPINACH	5c
ALL PIES	8c

If you carry your lunch from home, bring it to the restaurant and eat it there. You can get hot soup for 6 cents or hot coffee for 5 cents.

The insurance division seems unique in its policies, in the industrial field of feeding, says Morgan Rutherford in a recent number of *Cafeteria Management.* One company, he says, spends $200 a year on the daily meal of each worker, but finds that the "practise has cut down the sick-list considerably." Mr. Rutherford adds:

This practise, perhaps founded on the

Drury College Library
Springfield, Missouri

theory that an insurance company must practise the broadest humanitarian and health-preserving principles, covers pretty much the entire insurance field where home offices employ any great number of office help. In this connection, the writer thinks, principally, of the Prudential, the Northwestern Life in Milwaukee, and Metropolitan Life, in San Francisco.

Here are three huge insurance concerns, each employing up in the thousands of workers, where the noon-time meal is judged one of the vital departmental functions of the working day. Each company serves this meal gratis to the worker, and each boasts of a consequent decrease in absences from desk after work hour, decrease in sick-list, and a more generally contented personnel.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company cafeteria is located on the top floor. The main room is two hundred and eighty feet in length, and has a seating capacity of 500 people. The cafeteria plan is followed by the Prudential, in Newark. This cafeteria, which is acclaimed to function as one of the world's most rapid in service, feeds nearly 5,000 employees daily, at an average cost of $200 each per year, according to the Prudential accountant. Thus, it may be seen that a first-class meal is provided for. The cost of the average meal to the company is about 50 cents.

At Milwaukee, the Northwestern Life feeds 900 people daily, but they do not follow the self-service system, which means that—paying for the employee's meal means also paying for waitress service. However, due to the remarkable system in operation, the overhead from service is cut to a minimum, and perhaps balances cost of steam-table help, etc.

At Milwaukee, in totaling up the meal-cost per employee which the company chooses to stand, actual kitchen and service labor and food cost are the only items which the cafeteria must stand.

In the officers' dining-room there is one section which takes care of the 40 officers of the company. They are served the same food as the other workers. The average cost of the meals runs about 40 cents, so you may see what the average type of meal is. Following is a specimen of the menu served for one week. Mrs. Edith Green is in charge of the dining-rooms, and arranges to refrain from duplication or from having set dishes for certain days:

MONDAY
Roast Loin of Pork
Escalloped Potatoes
Cucumber Pickles
Corn Bread
Apple Sauce

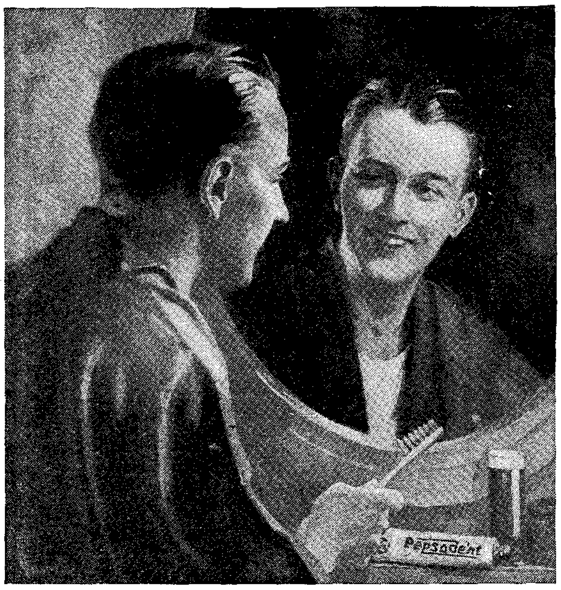
TUESDAY
Chipped Beef in Cream
Browned Potatoes
Green Peas
Bananas

WEDNESDAY
Pot Roast of Beef
Stewed Tomatoes
Mashed Potatoes
Gingerbread

THURSDAY
Roast Spring Lamb
Carrots and Peas
Mashed Potatoes
Steamed Rice and Cream

FRIDAY
Cream of Barley Soup
Baked Lake Trout
Potatoes in Cream
Apple Pie

The difficult thing in handling a crowd of workers in this system, is to know just what kind of dishes to prepare to please every one. There are always finicky eaters in every crowd and this company boasts no exemption. But Mrs. Green has studied the likes and dislikes of workers for a good many years and has reached the stage where she can just about size up a meal that will please every one.



A New Idea

Of what clean teeth mean

This ten-day test will bring it

Thousands of people every day are gaining new conceptions of what clean teeth mean. And of how clean teeth can glisten.

They learn this by removing film. The results are both quick and apparent. This ten-day test we offer is a revelation to them.

Film—a dingy coat

Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays.

It becomes discolored by food stains, tobacco, etc. Then it forms dingy coats. That is why teeth lose luster.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it, to cause many serious troubles. Thus most tooth troubles are now traced to film.

Now easy to combat

Now that film is easily combated, due to modern dental research. Two effective methods have been found. One acts to disintegrate the film at all stages of formation. The other to remove it without any harmful scouring.

Able authorities proved these methods safe and effective by many careful tests. Then a new-type tooth paste was created to apply them daily. That tooth paste is called Pepsodent. To millions of people of some 50 nations it is bringing a new dental era.

New facts discovered

Research also discovered two other essentials which Pepsodent supplies.

It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is there to neutralize mouth acids, the cause of tooth decay. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits which may otherwise ferment and form acids.

Those are Nature's great tooth-protecting agents in the mouth. Pepsodent gives them manifold effect.

You see the results now in every circle. Teeth once cloudy glisten now. Look about you and note the change which Pepsodent has brought.

Delightful effects

Pepsodent results are quickly seen and felt. They are amazing and delightful. To young and old they mean prettier teeth, cleaner, safer teeth. Once you know those benefits you will never go without them.

Make this ten-day test. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear. You will know then what this method means to you and yours. Cut out coupon now.

Protect the Enamel

Pepsodent disintegrates the film, then removes it with an agent far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF. REG. U.S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific tooth paste based on modern research, now advised by leading dentists the world over.

10-Day Tube Free

1308

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 410, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

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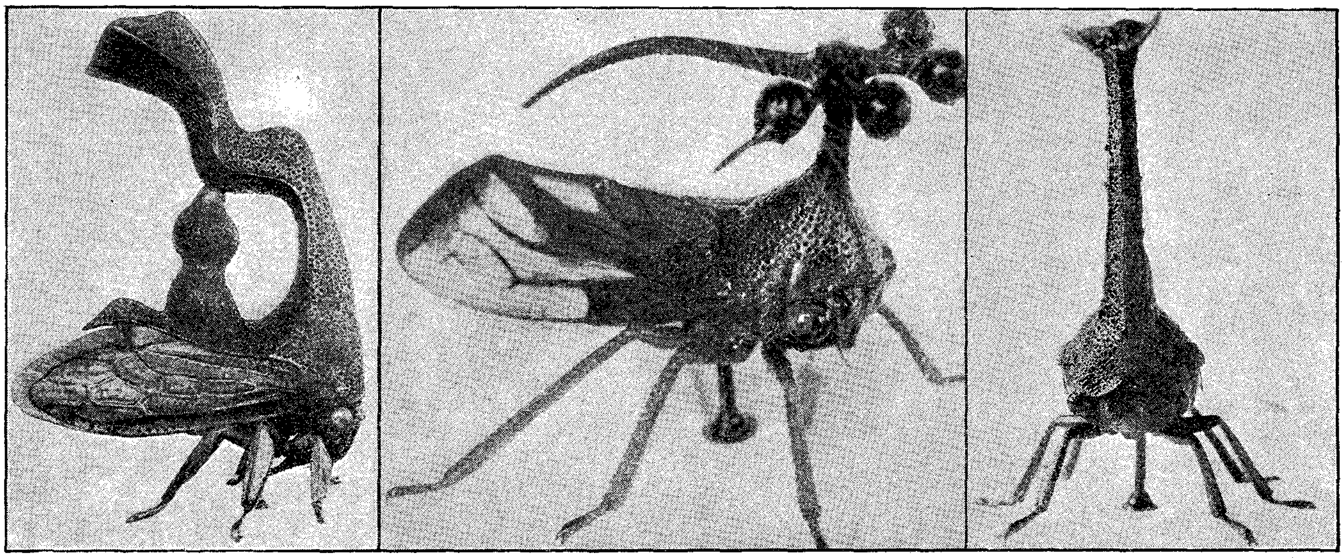
Only one tube to a family

BIRDS - BEASTS - AND - TREES



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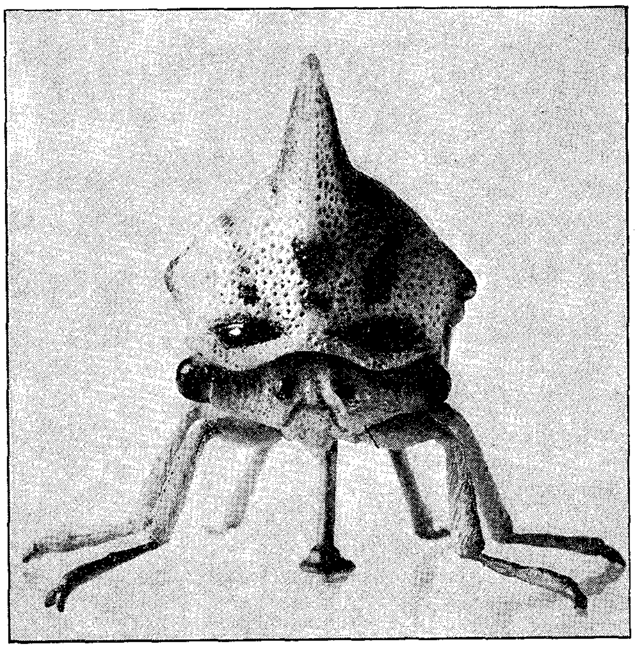
SOME BUGS THAT NO ONE WOULD CARE TO MEET ON A BAD NIGHT

These creatures are said to resemble the weird conceits of certain "modernistic" painters rather than real insects. The two on the left hop about the trees of Brazil. The one with the extension neck, on the right, comes from India.

"HOBGOBLINS THAT DWELL IN TREES"

WHETHER TO WEAR a hump like a hammer, or to have horns, or to wear several balls on your head, or to put on a head-gear that looks like a cactus plant with a feather-edge, might seem to the male onlooker a neat description of the latest styles in feminine head-gear, but not at all. The male scoffer will find such styles exhibited, not among the young ladies of to-day, who are sometimes called by their contemporaries "finale hoppers," but by the much more eccentric and humble "tree-hoppers," described by Herbert Beardsley in an article in *Nature Magazine* (Washington), as "Hobgoblins that dwell in trees." Mr. Beardsley relates the strange facts of these fantastic creatures:



From "Nature Magazine"

A GENTLEMAN WITH SPECTACLES

This remarkable tree-hopper, with his appearance of wearing eye-glasses, lives, when at home, in the forests of Southern Brazil.

Some of nature's most grotesque little individuals have just made their bow to the public. These midgets of remarkable shape are known as "tree-hoppers." They have just been portrayed in a number of models at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. These models are in wax, and the photographs were made from them, and are much enlarged. These droll hobgoblin-like insects are of special interest, for never before have these fantastic creatures been shown on so large a scale. They are the new and surprizing revelations of the insect world.

The tree-hoppers have sucking mouthpieces and live on the juice or sap of small trees and plants, which they extract from the stems by means of their sharp beaks, consisting of several bristles enclosed in a fleshy joined sheath. The tropical types are gorgeously colored in many hues. They have four eyes—two large and protruding ones, and two below, partly developed. Their two large eyes have a keen, droll look, and the line that separates the head, in some instances, gives them the appearance of wearing spectacles. They have four wings, the two posterior ones being smaller and transparent, while the anterior ones are more parchment-like. Some are clumsy in flight, and use their wings mostly as a parachute. The hind pair of legs is longer than the front ones; and is employed in leaping and jumping to considerable distances, which has given to these insects their common name of "tree-hoppers."

They are especially interesting on account of the peculiar development of the thorax, which, in grown specimens, is provided with singular horns or protuberances. These horns are often so freakish and extravagantly shaped that entomologists have hitherto been unable to account for their development and form.

They remind one of some of the highly specialized horns and tusks of fossil reptiles and mammals. It is difficult to conceive of their being used by the insect in any way. This peculiar development is not so clearly seen in tree-hoppers of temperate regions as in the species from South and Central America, where they are often most surprizingly shaped.

Some have a razor-like elevation on their backs. In others the prothorax is an elevated nightcap; in others it is shaped like a tam-o'-shanter, and sometimes it has long horns, one on each side. Some possess a wonderful sword or blade-like appendage, having ball-like projections, which are often several times the size of the body, and covered with long hairs.

Nature, ever seeking a new and extravagant freak outlet for its by-products, has endowed these tree-hoppers with the ability to play grotesque rôles in the insect world. They half-loosened bark from dead trees and limbs may disclose crawling beetles, spiders, centipedes and crickets. It is also a well-known fact that following the most severe winters of protecting ice and snow insect life is more plentiful, for it is the winter birds that play hob with the hibernating hosts, opossums, mice and shrews also taking a hand.

In early spring, through fields of long, sheltering grass, we may often find adult grasshoppers that have developed late in the fall, and that are normally common in August and September. Occasionally, tho rarely, we may hear in April a lone katydid, some fellow that has managed to spend the winter in an impenetrable clump of leaves. These are but instances of unusual survival; the countryman who carries winter wood into the house and finds ants swarming all over the wood-box merely witnesses a common demonstration of successful hibernation.

Extreme cold has no terrors for the normally vigorous members of the Arthropoda. I rear many moths from cocoons each winter. To test the effect of cold I select two large and lately emerged Cecropias, a form of typical American silk moths, so-called.

Under the gentle influence of interior heat my specimens come out of their cocoons in January; under outside temperature the time would normally be late May or June. Would the moths survive until the time to lay their eggs upon well-formed leaves? This could be easily ascertained; I therefore selected a box to hold a moth comfortably and set it in a safe place on the north porch; given its liberty in May it flew off as happy as such a creature can well be. But it was with the other specimen that I proved the extreme of the case.

Let it be understood that insects are not so constituted that they can suffer physical pain as do the more highly organized vertebrates, nor can they know anything of mental distress. Subjecting them to inconvenience of any sort, even to the extent of vivisection, is not comparable to anything of the sort which even birds or mice may experience. Some insects self-sever portions of their anatomy for the purpose of escaping from their enemies, and a bee, fly, moth, beetle or bug of any kind, with an insect-pin thrust through its body, will greedily absorb food. Freezing is a matter of no more trouble to them than sleeping; it isn't very painful even to humans after the first numbness.

I encased this Cecropia moth in a ball of snow, salted the outside of the ball; then placed it outdoors throughout a very cold night. In the morning I again melted the exterior with salt and carefully broke open the resultant cake of ice and found the creature within so stiffened as to be brittle. Immersed in lukewarm water it revived, and within a few minutes was fluttering about the darkened room. Similar experiments with several other moths, a butterfly, some beetles and hornets gave like results.

It is a safe assertion that no insects in the egg, larva or pupa stages, incomplete in growth, are affected by cold. If this were not so invertebrate life would entirely cease to exist during winter.

The cold-blooded vertebrates are thoroughly immune, and there is good natural history in Æsop's fable of the frozen adder. Twice I have taken snakes from cake-ice, the reptiles evidently numbed while attempting a late swim to some retreat. They revived by very little heat and were immediately as active as tho never having met with such experiences. Abundant evidence of this kind may be observed by those

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

who gig eels through the ice; the catch is hauled out and thrown down, each twisted body stiffening up like so many bent sticks. But when thrown into a pan of warmer water, there is in a few minutes a slippery merry-go-round of the revived eels.

I remember, long ago, our rain-barrel as a source of much interest and not only as an organ of reverberation. A good many creatures thither resorted, and to annihilate the mosquito wigglers we introduced a lone sunfish. The water in the rain-barrel froze nearly solid that winter, but in the spring the iridescent little scaly-sides was on the job and as lively as ever. Fish commonly remain active in deep, running water; frogs and newts winter in bog-holes and earth fed with spring water that never freezes; snakes, toads, tortoises and upland salamanders bury themselves under stones, stumps, fallen leaf and bark piles, and never deep enough to escape extreme cold. I have found snakes and woodland salamanders not three inches below the surface when the earth was frozen two feet in depth. This accounts for the early appearance of these creatures in the spring and for their well-grown young so early in summer.

AUNT MARIA'S DUCKLINGS

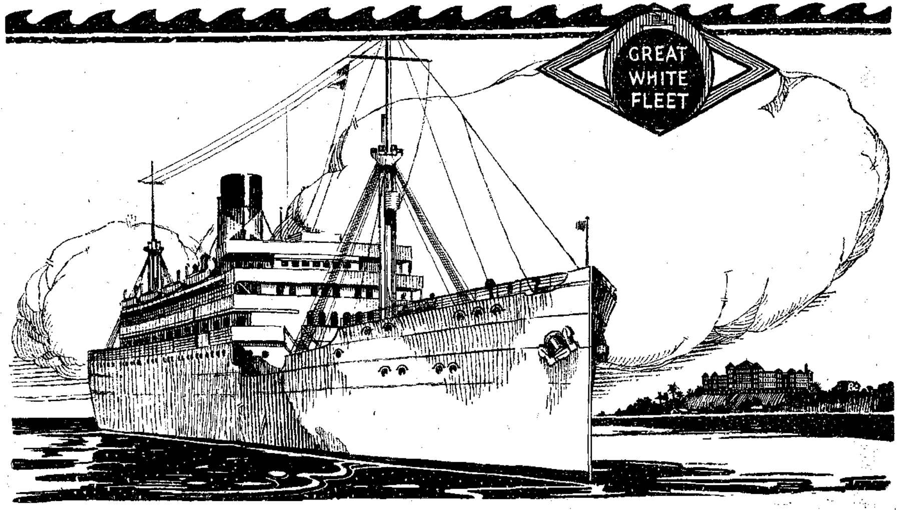
ON the farm lived Deacon Jimmy Wadsworth and Aunt Maria, "the salt of the earth," and Hen Root, their hired man, also Nip Root, his yellow dog, and the ducks. Those ducks were an accidental addition to the farm, which was already cluttered up with horses, cows and chickens, but the ducks really belonged to the household. Aunt Maria, we are told by Samuel Scoville, Jr., in his book, "Wild Folk" (The Atlantic Monthly Press), was the one who always helped if any one was sick, or had a baby, or got married, or died, so it was quite like her when the mother duck was carried off by a fox, to take the eggs from the deserted nest and put them under a big clucking Brahma hen. To the hen's later astonishment there were hatched out six yellow little ducklings. Mr. Scoville continues the account of these little orphans:

> They had no more than come out of the shell when, with faint little quackings, they paddled out of the barnyard and started in single file for the pond. Altho just hatched, each little duck knew its place in the line, and from that day on, the order never changed. The old hen, clucking frantically, tried again and again to turn them back. Each time they scattered and, waddling past her, fell into line once more. When at last they reached the bank, their foster-mother scurried back and forth squawking warnings at the top of her voice; but, one after another, each disobedient duckling plunged in with a bob of its turned-up tail, and the procession swam around and around the pond as if it would never stop.
>
> This was too much for the old hen. She stood for a long minute, watching the ungrateful brood, and then turned away and evidently disinherited them upon the spot. From that moment she gave up the duties of motherhood, stopt setting and clucking,

> realize that once a bottle is empty, there is no more milk in it.
>
> In speaking of most young animals one is apt to refer to their age as "tender." It wasn't done in this case, because he never had any tender age. From the very beginning he was tough, and besides that, he was extremely vulgar. I'll give you an example. When he was a few weeks old he would run into the kitchen, jump into the box containing the stove-wood, and with vigorous upward jerks of his snout send the sticks of maple flying to every corner of the room. This we all regarded as a perfectly legitimate means of self-expression on the part of a young animal blest with more brawn than brains, and no one dreamed of discouraging him. It was his attitude which was offensive. Having emptied the wood-box, he would stand in the middle of it and look up at us with an air of swashbuckling defiance which would have done discredit to an East-Side tough. I suppose that he didn't really thrust out his lower jaw and draw down the corners of his mouth, but he seemed to be doing so, as if to say, "Whatter yerse lookin' at? Don't yerse like it? Well, yer knows wot yerse can do, don't yer?" There was none of the smiling charm of a mischievous fox coyote; the little pig was just downright disagreeable.
>
> Another playful thing he would do was to jump on a chair, stand motionless until some one walked within range, and then leap and seize the victim by some part of his coat or shirt and hang there shaking and wriggling like a fish on the end of a line. This was sometimes quite disconcerting to a stranger, especially if the young boar in his enthusiasm bit through the garment and took a firm hold of the flesh beneath.
>
> Apparently he was born with the rooting habit, and from his earliest days he would root vigorously at the palm of my hand, the calf of my leg or any yielding surface presented to him. At first I thought that he was merely hunting for the source of his natural food supply, but later I found that he rooted just as hard when he had had all the milk he wanted. Then it occurred to me that it might be part of nature's plan to make him exercise the muscles which he would need to have very well developed when he came to get his living by rooting in the ground. One day I thought I would test the muscles of his neck, so, taking him by the snout, I held him at arm's-length. For a few moments his body whirled round and round, then straightened out and remained perfectly rigid, pretty good proof of the strength of his neck muscles. The value of this strength was noted a few weeks later, when he would plow up a piece of much-prized lawn as fast as he could walk.

Any one would think that to hunt fish bait is enough of a serious task in life without being discouraged and hindered at it, but Tusker seemed to feel that what was good enough for a fish was doubly good for a little wild boar. Such succulent tidbits as wiggly worms were eagerly gobbled up. Mr. Baynes relates:

> In the summer, earth-worms were an important part of his natural food, and he ate them as quickly as he turned them up with his leathery nose. The first time I observed his fondness for earth-worms I was digging some for fish bait. Tusker was busy rooting in the ground not far away. I was digging hard and worms were numerous, but it seemed to be taking me a long time to fill my little bait-can which was on the ground just behind me. Presently I



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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

dropt in a handful, and then happening to find a single worm, I turned again, just in time to see the little boar put his nose quickly into the can, gobble up my last handful of worms and go quietly on with his rooting. Evidently he had been doing this for some time, which accounted for my slowness in collecting the fish bait.

BLUEBERRIES AS BIG AS GRAPES

THE wild swamp huckleberry of New Jersey has been tamed, taught to grow under cultivation and made to produce huge fruit of delicious flavor. This has been accomplished by a woman, working in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The stages of the process are set forth by Miss Virginia Nixon in an article contributed to *The Forecast* (New York).

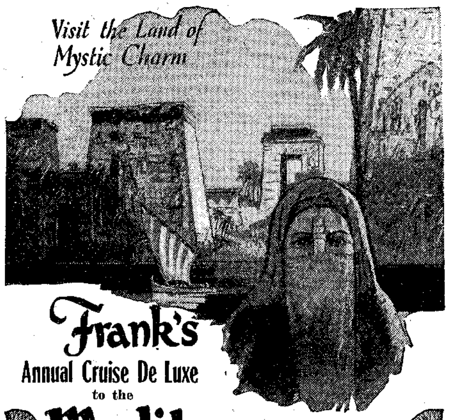
Few enthusiasts, Miss Nixon notes, are more interesting than the little group who are working to tame the wild plants which are useful to man and make them live contentedly within the pale of civilization. She goes on:

One of the latest to win a notable victory is Miss Elizabeth C. White, of New Jersey, who has, with the help of her father and the Department of Agriculture, succeeded in taming, cultivating, and improving the wild huckleberry of the marshes until she has produced a beautiful, deliciously flavored berry five-eighths of an inch in diameter, as large as a grape. While the berries have been increasing in size under cultivation, they have also increased in flavor and sweetness, and have changed their name to "blueberry." This, Miss White explains, is to prevent them from being confused with the inferior "upland huckleberries," which have large seeds.

Miss White is the second of her family to tame one of New Jersey's wild plant children. Her grandfather was the founder of "Whitesbog," who early in the last century bought a large tract of the almost useless pine barrens and began to cultivate thereon the wild cranberry of the region, with a view to improving them and making them commercially profitable on a large scale. When he did so, the people of the countryside, a silent, independent folk known as "pineys," were furious. They trampled down his fences and made a point of picking his private berries first. In time they became willing paid pickers of "tame" cranberries at Whitesbog. Indeed, it was partly for their sakes that Miss White and her father undertook the cultivation of huckleberries. The cranberry-picking season is not a very long one, and she felt that if she could grow an additional crop of another variety on the pine barrens, the pickers would have work for a longer season each year.

"Father and I," she said, "often discust the possibilities of cultivating the swamp huckleberries, but after spending an hour sampling the fruit on bush after bush, we always decided that, unless we could have only the best plants, we did not want to cultivate any.

"Early in 1911 the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced a bulletin entitled, 'Experiments in Blueberry Culture,' by Frederick V. Coville. It was fascinating reading, for never before had I known that



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associated with the roots of blueberry, cranberry and most other plants which grow in acid soils is a fungus which, in some still unexplained way, assists these plants in obtaining the nitrogen necessary for their growth.

"We wrote to the Department offering to cooperate in their further experiments in blueberry culture. The offer was accepted. In March of 1911 Mr. Coville sent me from Washington a few blueberry plants, seedlings of the best bush, the 'Brooks,' he had up to that time located in New Hampshire. He visited the plantation from time to time, and in this way and by correspondence kept me advised as to the progress of his experimental work in Washington."

Cooperation with the Government is not the whole story, however, of Miss White's patient work in evolving cultivated blueberries. The principal theme deals with her own efforts to secure the best of the wild bushes growing around them, learn their life habits and the conditions under which they would thrive, and then raise generation after generation of them, practising all the time "artificial selection," so that every bush would bear larger and finer berries than its parent bush.

Her first decision was to enlist in the cause the very people who had at first fought the cultivation of cranberries—the "pineys." They were accustomed to range the State for miles in every direction, picking wild huckleberries, and they knew their way around in the apparently trackless swamps. So she succeeded in interesting several of the "pineys" and persuading them, for a consideration, to look out for especially fine bushes found in their picking, and report their location to her."

MR. 'GATOR AT HOME

"YES, when we were children," said a colored girl once, "we often used to go down to a high bridge over a deep river near our home in Florida, and there we would stand and call loudly, 'Mr. Johnson! Mr. Johnson! Mr. Johnson!' Soon a great bull 'gator would come up out of the water and bellow and roar at us and try to reach up to the bridge, until we were clean scared to death and all ran home to our mammy." Herbert Ravell Sass, in *Harper's Magazine*, tells of the alligator denizens of Southern rivers, who trumpet and roar loudly and menacingly—perhaps a love song of some prehistoric age. Mr. Sass says:

It is a sound not easily described—resonant, tremulous, mournful, menacing, yet, to the understanding ear, sweeter and more grateful than any other sound to be heard to-day in the wild places of the Low Country.

This fantastic, melancholy music is a voice out of the romantic past. It is a reminder of those adventurous early days when, according to the old chroniclers, a man could scarcely sleep in the woods near one of the great swamps, because of the hideous and terrifying chorus of the wild beasts.

A big 'gator in his native wild, gliding slowly across the lagoon like a half-submerged submarine, the craggy upper half of his huge, misshapen head and eight or nine feet of his jagged, plated back showing above the smooth surface of the water, is

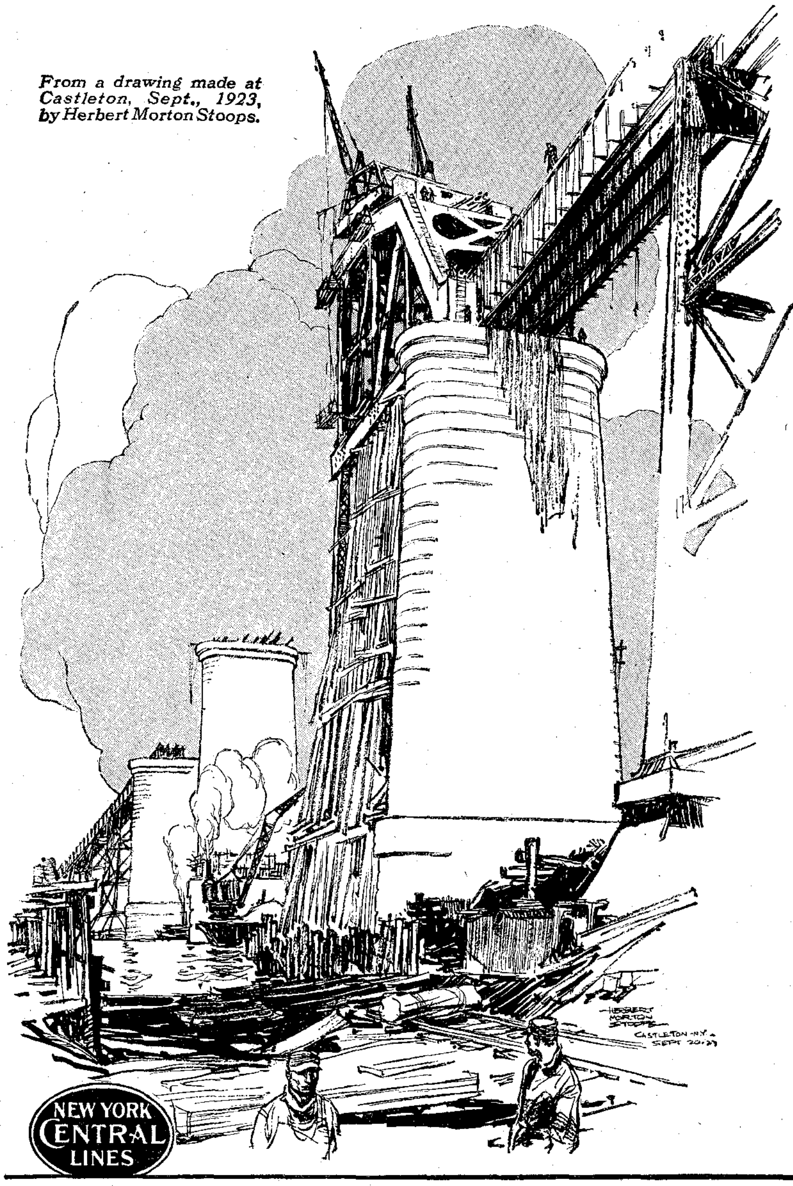
Beyond the dreams of the Pioneers

Of the mile-long, high-level bridge now being built across the Hudson near Albany on the New York Central, the New York *World* says:

"The great cut-off at Castleton on the Hudson * * * * will be a boon to all the people of New York State and to five times as many beyond its borders. * * * *

"The Castleton cut-off is a notable example of those modern railway problems which concern rather improving old lines than the opening of new ones, for the cheaper movement of traffic grown vast beyond the dreams of the pioneers."

From a drawing made at Castleton, Sept., 1923, by Herbert Morton Stoops.



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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

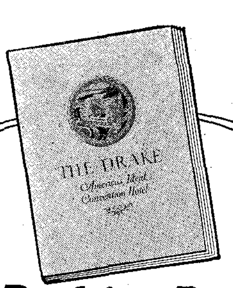
an impressive and memorable spectacle. Seen in the misty dimness of dawn or amid the shadows of dusk, in the grotesque and gloomy setting of a cypress swamp, gray and ghostly in its shrouds of Spanish moss, the grim black monster, forging silently through the still, wine-colored water, seems a direct and worthy descendant of some mighty dinosaur of the Jurassic inland seas. He looks appallingly formidable; and these old bull dragons of the landlocked lagoons are in truth masters of their watery domains, acknowledging no overlord except Man.

Ti-Ti, with the waters round about it, is the home of many 'gators, as, for that matter, are all the big swamps of the Low Country, swamps whose ponds and pools and sluggish watercourses, swarming with fish, never go dry, even in the driest weather. On high ground in these swamps, generally near water and in some fairly open place where the sunlight can strike down through the trees, the female saurian makes her nest, scooping out a shallow depression in the sand or earth and, after the dull white eggs, which may number as many as forty, have been deposited in it, piling dead leaves and trash over her treasures until she has made a mound two feet or so in height and about four feet in diameter. The sun performs the work of incubation, and, in this region at any rate, the process is seldom interrupted by man, because comparatively few men go into the swamps in the warm season. When the cool days come and the hunters take to the woods, the young 'gators are well able to take care of themselves, and the members of the 'gator tribe in general, big and little, are already retiring to the secret dens where they will spend the winter.

An alligator suddenly appearing in "the old swimming-hole uninvited is never welcomed with that pleasant cordiality which is a usual feature of the swimming-hole. Mr. Sass relates a tale of an unexpected guest:

Only occasionally do the alligators come down the rivers to the salt creeks and inlets close to the sea where the dolphins are at home. When they do come, they sometimes cause consternation among the negroes of the coast, less accustomed to the big reptiles than their brethren of the inland fresh-water country. Not long ago a 'gator, which had traveled down-stream in time of freshet, appeared in the midst of some boys and girls bathing on the shore of a large river, near its mouth. It was only a small 'gator, but when it darted between the legs of a little colored boy swimming in the water the boy collapsed in a faint. Up-stream, in alligatorland, the plantation negroes, while they will not go swimming in 'gator ponds, know the saurians too well to be much afraid of them. The white man treats them with still less respect; yet under certain conditions the most timid of 'gators may become a menace to life and limb. It is not a good plan to approach too close to the jaws or tail of a wounded 'gator, and the man who places himself directly between a big saurian and his watery refuge assumes considerable risk.

In the Low Country during the hunting-season the hounds are sometimes in as



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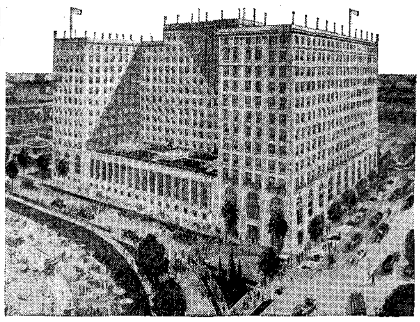

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much danger as the deer they are hunting:

> To-day in the Low Country, where the deer are still hunted with dogs, the "stout bucks" sometimes take to the water to elude the pack, even in the early autumn weeks of the hunting-season when the 'gators are still abroad in large numbers. Yet, altho a big alligator is amply powerful enough to crush a buck's bones, I have never met with a hunter who had witnessed such a tragedy.
>
> The hounds are in greater danger. The alligators seem to consider dog meat a special delicacy, and many a too venturesome leader of the pack has been dragged under, never to emerge. Once gript in those terrible jaws, there is scarcely a chance of escape.
>
> On a hunt last September the pack jumped a large buck, which soon took to water, swimming across an abandoned rice-field, converted by the heavy rains into a lake. A hunter rode around to the other side of the rice-field to stop the dogs, which appeared in a few minutes, all of them swimming. One hound, however, was missing, and in a moment the hunter heard him yelping about two hundred yards distant, crying out as if in great pain and fear. Riding along the rice-field bank, he presently saw the dog some thirty feet away in the water. The hound, his head and neck above the surface, was struggling desperately, as tho trying to free himself from something which held his body fast.
>
> Dismounting quickly, the hunter laid his gun on the bank and waded as swiftly as he could to the dog's rescue. It did not occur to his mind that he might need his weapon, his first thought being that the hound had placed his foot in a steel trap set by some negro when the rice-field was partly dry. He had forgotten, however, that a dog held by a trap will almost invariably try to bite any one who approaches, and the frantic creature's snapping jaws prevented him from laying hold of it. Wading back to the bank, he cut a long stout stick with a crotch at the end, and with this he probed in the mud beneath the terrified animal. As well as he could make out, a submerged log was responsible for the hound's predicament, and, placing the end of pole against the log, he pushed it vigorously.
>
> This method brought results. Almost immediately the dog was released and struck out for the shore, and the next moment the "log" also rose to the surface—an alligator which, to the startled hunter, standing within a yard of it, probably seemed fully fifteen feet from nose to tail-tip, tho in reality it was just seven and a half feet in length. At all events, it was a very truculent, a very stupid, or a very sluggish 'gator. Instead of vanishing instantly on finding itself at such close quarters with a man, it remained motionless on the surface, staring at the hunter, and it never moved while he waded to the bank, returned with his gun, and proceeded to blow a hole in the saurian's head with a load of buckshot.

"Those who go down to the sea in ships" are apt to amuse themselves on moonlight nights by watching the porpoises play, often in a phosphorus glow, but perhaps few know just how large they are. Mr. Sass tells us:

> A large porpoise is nine feet long; a large alligator may be twelve feet, or even more. The alligator has a more impressive array

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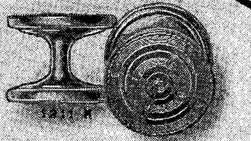

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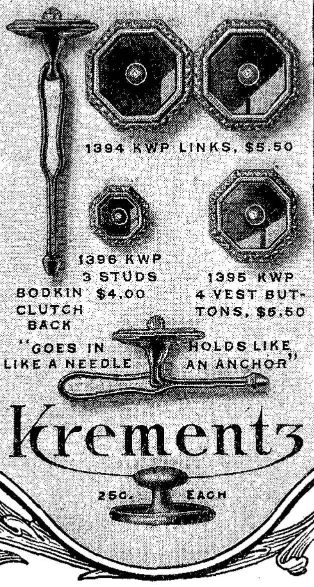

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

of teeth, his tail is as dangerous a weapon as his jaws, and he carries a heavy coat of defensive armor to boot. Yet in a fight the porpoise would almost certainly win, and the salt creeks and rivers of the coast behind the barrier islands and the open waters of the ocean along the lonely sea beaches are still a fairly safe hunting-ground for the porpoise herds.

Not long ago I sailed up a broad, beautiful marsh creek on the bank of which stands a fine old mansion where Lafayette was entertained in regal fashion by the great planters when he visited Edisto Island, after the Revolution. From the windows of the house, set in a grove of handsome trees on the inland shore, he might have watched the porpoises rolling and sounding in the creek before him; yet I doubt whether he saw more of them than I saw that afternoon as our launch passed by the old house toward the Edisto landing.

There were fifteen or twenty in the herd. Now here, now there, a dark curved back showed for a moment above the water as the big sea mammals pursued their undulating course. They were attending strictly to business—in other words, looking for a supper. There was no spirited dashing back and forth, no frisking about at the surface, no headlong leaping out of the water.

It is often a fine and spirited sight to watch them at their hunting. Seventy feet up-stream from our little square-nosed bateau the placid surface of the winding marsh creek suddenly heaved and swirled. Next moment the waters divided, and three large, dark objects, shaped somewhat like torpedoes, came rushing side by side down the creek. Snatching up the paddles, we struck them sharply five or six times against the sides of the boat. The porpoises might capsize us if they collided with our punt, for they were moving at high speed, and they were so intent at the moment on their own affairs, that we were not sure they would see us. On they came, swimming almost abreast, their smooth, curved backs showing well above the surface of the stream; and all about them, as they rushed toward us, hundreds of silver-white fish, six or eight inches long, flashed upward from the surface, curved through the air, and rained down again into the water.

The porpoises had overtaken a large school of mullet, a school which seemed to fill the wide creek from shore to shore and from bend to bend.

The porpoises can safely employ these dashing tactics while raiding the mullet schools. When they prey on catfish, the most abundant fish of the creeks with the exception of the mullet, they must be more circumspect. The long, sharp spines in the dorsal and pectoral fins of the catfish can inflict an ugly wound; and instead of swallowing the fish whole, the porpoise chops him neatly in half, dividing him, like the celebrated Clong-locketty, "close to the waist," and swallows the rear portion only. The forward half may live on for some time, paddling slowly about on the water until life ebbs away. A planter on one of the sea islands of the coast once described a remarkable sight which he had witnessed—several score of these catfish-halves swimming feebly about on the surface of Combahee River, pathetic mementoes of a porpoise raid which had evidently occurred at that spot only a little while before.

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WHEN the winter cares weigh heavily, then memory goes back to the summer in the woods. We hear again the whisper of the tall pines, and see the sheen of the silver water, and if we are woodsmen, we think again of the little wild folk we met, and perhaps the strange flowers we may have found. Mr. Samuel Scoville, Jr., in his book on "Everyday Adventures" (The Atlantic Monthly Press), leads us with him on his hunt for orchids, and altho we may never have hunted for orchids, the account brings with it the very fragrance of the pines, the stillness and mystery of the woods, and the strange wild places into which the "adventure" of orchid-hunting takes us. The path Mr. Scoville followed led down the side of the lonely "Barrack," and we go with him where he leads:

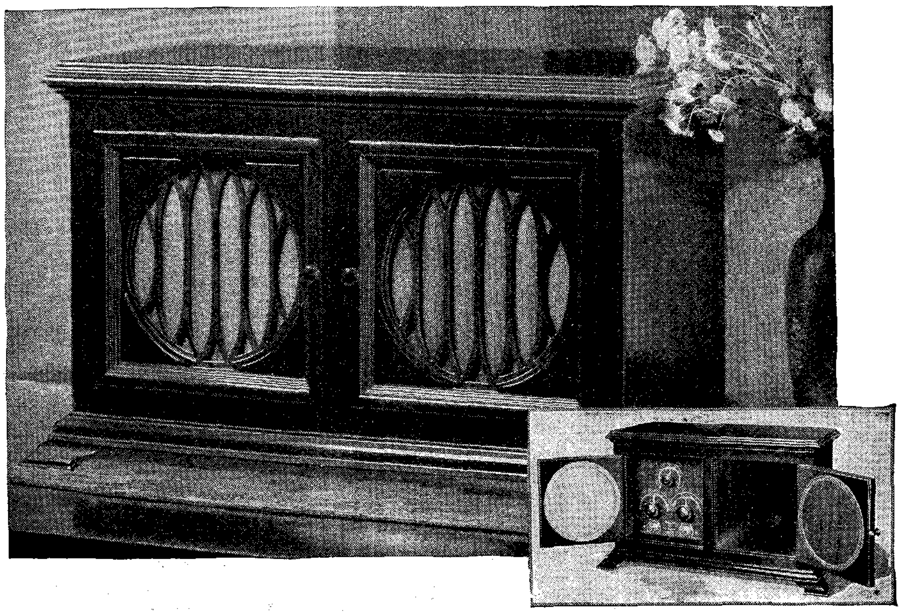
I had been exploring a little mountain stream, which I had fondly and mistakenly hoped might prove to be a trout-brook. The winding wood-road passed through dim aisles of whispering pine trees. At a steep place, a bent green stem stretched half across the path, and from it swayed a rose-red flower like a hollow sea-shell carved out of jacinth. For the first time I looked down on the moccasin flower or pink lady-slipper (*Cypripedium acaule*), the largest of our native orchids.

For a long time I hung over the flower. Its discovery was a great moment, one of those that stand out among the thirty-six-odd million of minutes that go to make up a long life. For the first time my eyes were opened to see what a lovely thing a flower could be. In the half-light I knelt on the soft pine-needles and studied long the hollow purple-pink shell, veined with crimson, set between two other tapering petals of greenish-purple, while a sepal of the same color curved overhead. The whole flower swayed between two large curved, grooved leaves.

Leaving the path, I began to hunt for others under the great trees, and at last came upon a whole congregation nodding and swaying in long rows around the vast trunks of white pines, which were old trees when this country was born.

From that day I became a hunter of orchids and a haunter of far-away forests and lonely marshlands and unvisited hill-tops and mountain-sides. Wherever the lovely hid-folk dwell, there go I. They are strange flowers, these orchids. When first they were made out of sunshine, mist, and dew, every color was granted them save one. They may wear snow-white, rose-red, pearl and gold, green and white, purple and gold, ivory and rose, yellow, gold and brown, every shade of crimson and pink. Only the blues are denied them.

Since that first great day I have found the moccasin flower in many places—on the top of bare hills and in the black-lands of northern Canada, where, four feet under the peat, the ice never melts even in mid-summer. Once I saw it by a sphagnum bog where I was hunting for the almost unknown nest of the Tennessee warbler, amid clouds of black flies and mosquitoes that stung like fire. Again, on the tip-top of Mount Pocono in Pennsylvania, I had just found the long-sought nest of a chestnut-sided warbler. Even as I admired the male bird, with his white cheeks and golden head and chestnut-streaked sides, and the four eggs like flecked pink pearls, my eye



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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

caught a sight which brought me to my knees regardless, for a moment, of nest, eggs, birds, and all. Among rose-hearted twin-flowers and wild lilies-of-the-valley and snowy dwarf cornels swung three moccasin flowers in a line. The outer ones, like the guard-stars of great Altair, were light in color. Between them gleamed, like the Eagle Star itself, a flower of deepest rose, an unearthly crystalline color, like a rain-drenched jacinth.

Another time, at the crest of a rattlesnake den, I found two of these pink pearls of the woods swinging above the velvet-black coils of a black timber rattlesnake. I picked my way down the mountain-side, with Beauty in one hand and Death in the other, as I romantically remarked to the unimprest snake-collector who was waiting for me with an open gunny-sack.

When once you catch the fever of hunting orchids, it is a growing taste which must be gratified each year by a sight of their fragile and strange loveliness. Mr. Scoville tells us of another adventure in the Berkshires:

It was another orchid which, for eleven years, on the last day of every June, made me travel two hundred miles due north. From an old farmhouse on the edge of the Berkshires I would start out in the dawn-dusk on the first day of every July. The night-hawks would still be twanging above me as I followed, before sunrise, a dim silent road over the hills all sweet with the scent of wild-grape and the drugged perfume of chestnut tassels. At last I would reach a barway sunken in masses of sweet-fern, and shaded by thickets of alder and witch-hazel. There a long-forgotten wood-road led to my Land of Heart's Desire. Parting the branches, I would step into the hush of the sleeping wood, pushing my way through masses of glossy, dark-green Christmas ferns and clumps of feathery, tossing maidenhair.

At last there would loom up through the green tangle a squat, broken white pine. That was my landmark. I would push my way through a tangle of sanicle, and beyond the trunk of a slim elm catch a gleam of white in the dusk. There, all rose-red and snow-white, with parted lips, waited for me the queen flower of the woods, the *Cypripedium reginæ*, the loveliest of all our orchids.

Hunting for the delicate short-lived flowers takes one to strange places where it is well to "watch your step." Mr. Scoville tells of meeting a not too friendly inhabitant:

From under my feet sounded a deep, fierce hiss, and there across the path stretched the great body of a pine-snake, fully six feet long, all cream-white and umber-brown. Raising its strange pointed head, with its gold and black eyes, it hissed fearsomely. I had learned, however, that a pine-snake's hiss is worse than its bite and, when I poked its rough, mottled body with my foot, it gave up pretending to be a dangerous snake and lazily moved off to some spot where it would not be disturbed by intruding humans.

An abandoned cranberry-bog sometimes harbors a magnificent and rare specimen of orchid, and when a collector finds that, great is the joy thereof. Mr. Scoville tells of going to such a bog with his friend the botanist:

> At last we came to the abandoned cranberry-bog. Suddenly the botanist jumped into the ditch, splashed his way across, and disappeared in the bog, waving his arms over his head. I found him on his knees in the wet sphagnum moss, chanting ecstatically the mystic word "Blephariglottis." In front of him, on a green stem, was clustered a mass of little flowers of incomparable whiteness, with fringed lips and long spikes. One petal bent like a canopy over the brown stamens, while the other two flared out on either side, like the wings of tiny white butterflies. It was the white-fringed orchid (*Habenaria blephariglottis*). Beside her whiteness even the snowy petals of the water-lily and the white alder showed yellow tones. Like El Nath among the stars, the white-fringed orchid is the standard of whiteness for the flowers.
>
> Three great blue herons flew over our heads, folded their wings, and alighted not thirty yards away—an unheard-of proceeding for this wary bird. A Henslow sparrow sang his abrupt and, to us, almost unknown song. The botanist neither saw nor heard. All the way home he was in a blissful daze, and when I said good-by to him at the station, he only murmured happily "Blephariglottis."

MR. JOSEPH AND HIS MANATEE

ELLIS S. JOSEPH, authoritatively called "the world's foremost collector of rare animals," recently arrived in New York with an assortment consisting of 58 Australian camels, 97 kangaroos, 3 lions, 12 Tasmanian devils, a leopard, a tiger, 12 wombats, and an amazing variety of birds and snakes. It was a very nice little collection, admitted Mr. Joseph to the reporter for the New York *Herald*, who interviewed him, but for a real rarity in the way of animals, he said, his mind turned back to an African manatee, or sea cow. That was the rarest thing he ever caught, he told the reporter, and the one on which he spent the most money. He remarked further, as quoted by the New York scribe:

> "Some of the manatees are fairly well known, but the African has never been in captivity before. I was going up the Niger on a commission for two hippos, but I let them go and devoted myself to the problem of getting the manatee back to civilization.
>
> "It was seven feet, two inches long and weighed half a ton. I got it down the Niger by putting it in a canoe and having two African boys constantly pouring fresh water in and bailing it out. When I got it down to the head of the river I had no tank to ship it in. I looked over all the tanks in the region and could find nothing. I finally bought a native's corrugated iron hut for a terrible price, took it to pieces and made a tank of it with the help of timber, cement, tar and blankets. To give it the water it was used to I had the ship captain take aboard several thousand gallons of the Niger River water.
>
> "I got it to Teneriffe in good shape and there fed it plenty of fresh grass. It ate ravenously. This caused its death and left me very much out."

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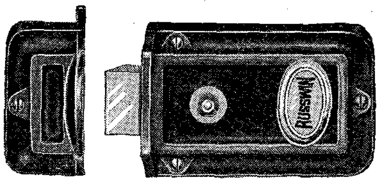

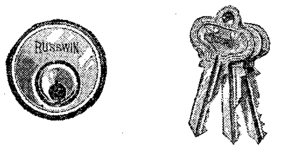

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

TREATMENT OF CHRONIC MALARIA WITH X-RAYS

AN evil result of the Great War was the recrudescence of malaria in various parts of Europe, and particularly in Italy, where the Pontine Marshes have for centuries been a breeding-place for the Anopheles mosquito, the carrier necessary for the transmission of the disease. If this dangerous insect could be exterminated, malaria would become a thing of the past. But this is easier said than done. It has not been successfully accomplished, even in all parts of our own country.

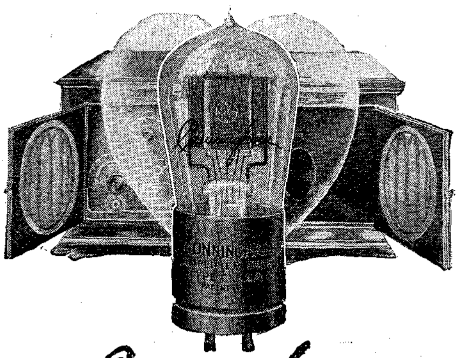
For years various Boards of Health in Italy, and certain public-spirited physicians, chief among whom is Dr. Grassi, have exerted themselves to prevent fresh cases of malaria and cure chronic ones. The latter task was really the more formidable, since such cases are usually found among poor and undernourished people, unable to afford medicines and treatment. Within the last few months it has been announced that a new and promising treatment has been found in the shape of a special application of X-rays for the chronic form of malaria. The new treatment is described by James Aguet in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne, Switzerland). Mr. Aguet urges the continuance both of preventive measures, by cleaning up the breeding-places of mosquitoes, and also of the use of quinin, the time-honored remedy for malarial fever. But he urges the X-ray treatment as an adjunct in severe chronic cases, especially those of obstinate nature and long standing. The best feature is the rapidity with which it takes effect—a rapidity which causes the peasants themselves to declare the treatment to be miraculous. The effect is due to the stimulation of certain organs in the body itself, especially the spleen, causing an increased activity of forces whose normal function it is to protect the body by aiding it to throw off infection. The stimulating action of X-rays on the spleen is well known, but its application in malarial treatment is new.

The author summarizes modern methods of fighting malaria as follows:

1. Destruction of the Anopheles mosquito.
2. Protection of doors and windows by wire gauze.
3. The use of salts of quinin.

Under the first of these heads he relates the effective measures taken by covering stagnant water with kerosene oil, as at the Isthmus of Panama, Hongkong, Port Said, New Orleans, and elsewhere. But he adds:

> Here we have to do with numerous and wealthy masses of population, possessing the means to undertake these costly struggles. In Italy, where malaria flourishes over vast extents of almost uninhabited territory, such a method is impossible. How could we spread oil over the waters of



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the Pontine Marshes, with their miles of rivers and navigable canals, to say nothing of their secondary canals and ditches, wherein mosquitoes swarm in clouds.

With respect to protection by wire gauze, which is enjoyed by millions of humble homes in our own country, he declares that even where the cottages are provided free of charge with these conveniences, they are rendered useless by the ignorance and indifference of the population. He remarks:

> The great agricultural proprietors of the Roman Campagna, of the Pontine Marshes, and other regions, have provided most of the farmhouses with such protection, but the results have been almost nil, for the inhabitants say that screens make their houses look like prisons. The women were particularly difficult about the matter, for the screens prevented them from throwing their wash water and kitchen garbage out of the windows, according to the practise followed since remote antiquity. As for the wire doors, they disliked them because it was a bother to open them when their arms were full of packages.
>
> The peasants not only reject the mechanical means for preventing themselves from being stung, but refuse to submit to treatment with quinin. The Roman peasant, having observed that well-nourished persons are naturally less subject to malaria, declares that the best preservative from the disease is found in bread, wine and ham, and refuses to take quinin. The boxes of this precious specific, which were formerly widely distributed free by the Red Cross throughout the Roman Campagna and the Pontine Marshes, were exchanged by the recipients for cigars at the tobacco stores.

The author makes the illuminating remark with regard to the habits of the peasants in southern Italy, that since they keep their windows closed, but always leave the windows and door of the stables open, the insects attack the domestic animals rather than the human beings. He says:

> The Anopheles always seeks the shade, and it is at night, especially at twilight, that it goes in search of food. Having the stables convenient, it is from the domestic animals that the female abstracts the blood of which she has need for the maturing of her eggs. Thus the presence of pigs around the cottages in malarial countries acts as a preservative against the fever. Smoke is also useful.

With regard to the use of quinin he informs us that in 1900, Professor Celli, director of the Institute of Hygiene at the University of Rome, and deputy in the Italian Parliament, induced Parliament to pass a law requiring the Government to manufacture salts of quinin and sell them to druggists and tobacconists at a fixt price, only slightly above cost. The next year Celli put through a second law obliging municipal governments and public enterprises to furnish free quinin to peasants and workmen suffering from malarial fever. In 1904 legislation was extended to preventive treatment as a result of the demonstration by Professor Gualdi, that quinin was a prophylactic. In 1917 Dr. Antonio Pais, of the anti-malaria health bureau at Terracina, discovered that X-rays were capable of

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Do you know Mr. Lend-Me, the motorist?

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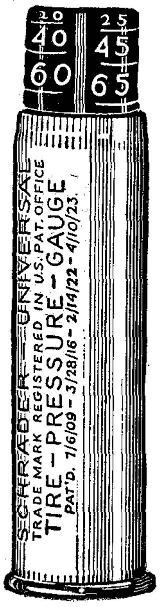
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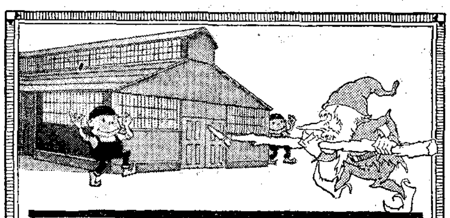

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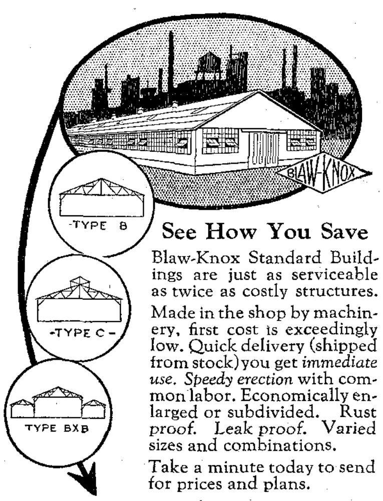

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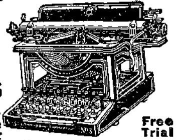

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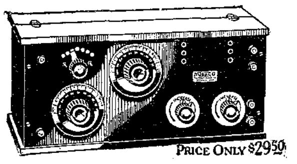

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

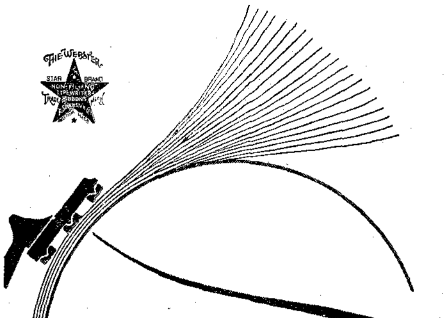
exciting cellular functions when given in suitably small doses. This observation led him to experiment with radiant energy as a treatment for malaria. He demonstrated that in chronic malaria the spleen and the marrow of the bones exhibit a characteristic aspect of exhaustion. He formed the theory that a proper amount of gentle stimulation might restore the functional activity of these organs. Dr. Pais made more than 5,000 observations within five years, which fully confirmed his hypothesis. X-rays exert a marvelous effect, especially in chronic cases in which quinin fails, and also in those serious cases in which the productive activity of the blood is impaired, or where tumors of the spleen have produced anemia. He was invited by Grassi to continue his experiments at the anti-malaria station of Fiumicino, near Rome. Professor Grassi described the success obtained here in these words:

> It has been proved indisputably that in the treatment of chronic malaria, X-rays used according to the Pais method exert a profound and rapid regenerative action, popularly termed miraculous. This treatment represents the beginning of a new era for the numerous populations which have been for centuries the innocent victims of this terrible scourge.

BURNING DAMAGED EXPLOSIVES

HOW to get rid of high explosives, blasting-powder, or blasting-caps that have deteriorated until they are no longer useful, or have become dangerous because of leaking ingredients, is told by J. H. Horlick, Jr., in an article contributed to *The Explosives Engineer* (Wilmington, Del.). Mr. Horlick says that the only sure methods of destroying these explosives are to burn or explode them. Exploding is not practicable because of the violent disturbances produced by detonation in the open. Burning, therefore, is the safest and most effective method. He goes on:

> When destroying high explosives, they are first taken to a safe place and the cartridges removed from the cases. The best practise is to remove the explosives from the wrapper, or slit and spread the cartridges apart. The explosives are then spread in a thin layer on straw, paper, excelsior, or other inflammable material. If the wrappers are removed, they should be spread out and burned on the same pile. A deep layer of explosives is dangerous, because when the material on top or on the edges starts to burn, there may be sufficient confinement to cause the underlying material to explode instead of burn. Some high explosives are so difficult to ignite that it is necessary to moisten them with kerosene before lighting; in fact, the use of kerosene is advisable in every instance, because when sufficiently saturated with kerosene there is virtually no probability of explosion. Under no circumstances should the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operator remain near enough to be in danger if an explosion should occur.

One way of igniting the explosives is to lay a trail of paper or excelsior which, when lighted, acts as a fuse and allows the operator to gain a safe distance before the flame reaches the powder. If blasting-powder is at hand, a more positive method of ignition is to insert a fuse or an electric squib in a short train of blasting-powder in contact with the thin layer of explosives. After the blasting-powder is ignited by the fuse, or electric squib, it quickly causes the other explosives to burn.

In destroying large quantities where repeated burnings are necessary, Mr. Horlick warns us, explosives should not be poured or placed on the same ground that has been used for a previous lot, because there may be sufficient heat remaining to ignite them. The empty cases should also be burned. If they show signs of having been in contact with leaking ingredients, the boards should be piled in a long, low heap, in order to reduce to a minimum the possibility of an explosion. To quote further:

> Under no circumstances should the attempt be made to destroy high explosives by placing them in water, because nitroglycerin and some other explosive ingredients are not soluble in water, and are, therefore, not destroyed by immersion.
>
> Black blasting-powder may be destroyed by burning in a similar manner to that described for high explosives; the same precaution of avoiding a deep layer of powder should be observed. The powder may be ignited either by a trail of paper, a fuse, or an electric squib. Blasting-powder can be made non-explosive by immersing in water if it is permitted to remain long enough for the soluble ingredients to dissolve. A fairly large body of water should be used for this method.
>
> When properly stored, blasting-caps seldom deteriorate sufficiently to be unfit for use. The usual cause for deterioration of standard blasting-caps is excessive moisture. The chief danger in destroying them is from pieces of the copper capsules flying through the air; the sharp flying fragments readily imbed themselves in the flesh. A convenient method which avoids this danger is to place the caps in a hole with a primed dynamite cartridge, and cover them well, preferably with sand. Detonation may be accomplished by means of a good cap and fuse, or an electric blasting-cap. Before being destroyed, electric blasting-caps should have their wires cut off an inch or two from the capsules, because the wires are likely to cushion the shock and prevent the explosion of all the caps. The deterioration of the caps is no excuse for carelessness; they should be handled even more carefully than caps in good condition.

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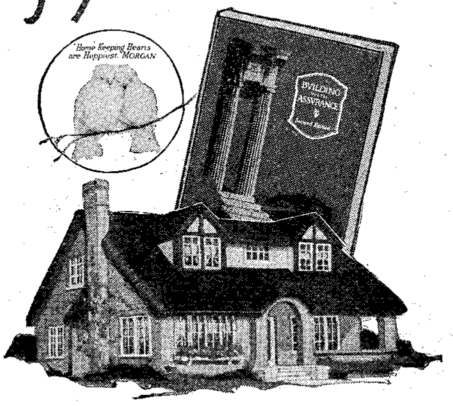
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

PHENOMENAL BANKING GROWTH

THE banking business in this country has shown a phenomenal growth in the last decade, writes John Oakwood in a recent issue of *Forbes*. In the nine years since 1914 the number of banks in this country have increased from 26,800 to more than 30,000, and their deposits have risen in round numbers from 19 billion dollars to 38 billion dollars. The writer presents more definite information about the twenty-five largest banks in the country. In 1914, their deposits were $2,620,100,000, now they are $6,785,400,000. The fundamental reason for this expansion in banking is, of course, "the growth of the nation's business requiring enlarged banking facilities. The wealth of the nation in 1914 was $187,000,000,000; to-day it has been estimated at $350,000,000,000, and business to-day is done on a larger scale and at a more rapid pace, resulting in the necessity of greater recourse to banking facilities." While New York holds its own as the location of the majority of our big banks, the 1923 table shows a larger number of banks in Western cities. In 1914, we read, "the four Western banks listed contributed deposits of $415,200,000, or 15.8 per cent. of the total. In 1923 the six Western banks listed had deposits of $1,384,000,000, or 20.3 per cent." As the two lists of banks appear in *Forbes:*

OUR 25 LARGEST BANKS IN 1914

		Deposits
1.	National City Bank, New York	$260,700,000
2.	Guaranty Trust Co., New York	211,100,000
3.	Continental & Com'l Nat'l Bank, Chicago	155,700,000
4.	Bankers Trust Co., New York	140,400,000
5.	National Bank of Commerce, New York	134,100,000
6.	Chase National Bank, New York	126,200,000
7.	Farmers Loan & Trust Co., New York	115,300,000
8.	First National Bank, New York	108,800,000
9.	First National Bank, Chicago	108,100,000
10.	Central Trust Co., New York	103,400,000
11.	National Park Bank, New York	102,700,000
12.	Hanover National Bank, New York	98,400,000
13.	Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago	93,900,000
14.	Mechanics & Metals Nat'l Bank, New York	89,200,000
15.	Old Colony Trust Co., Boston	87,100,000
16.	National Shawmut Bank, Boston	86,900,000
17.	Corn Exchange Bank, New York	82,200,000
18.	Equitable Trust Co., New York	75,500,000
19.	First National Bank, Boston	75,500,000
20.	American Exchange National Bank, N. Y.	63,400,000
21.	United States Trust Co., New York	62,900,000
22.	Columbia Trust Co., New York	62,200,000
23.	Union Trust Co., New York	60,200,000
24.	Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia	58,700,000
25.	First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago	57,500,000
	Total	$2,620,100,000

OUR 25 LARGEST BANKS TO-DAY

		Deposits
1.	National City Bank, New York	$756,700,000
2.	Guaranty Trust Co., New York	491,900,000
3.	Chase National Bank, New York	466,300,000
4.	Nat'l Bank of Commerce, New York	426,600,000
5.	Continental & Com'l Nat'l Bank, Chicago	379,800,000
6.	First National Bank, New York	325,200,000
7.	Bankers Trust Co., New York	312,100,000
8.	Equitable Trust Co., New York	270,500,000
9.	Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co., New York	262,900,000
10.	Mechanics & Metals Nat'l Bank, New York	252,200,000
11.	Bank of Manhattan Co., New York	240,300,000
12.	Central Union Trust Co., New York	239,100,000
13.	First National Bank, Chicago	231,800,000
14.	Bank of Italy, San Francisco	229,800,000
15.	Union Trust Co., Cleveland	224,300,000
16.	Corn Exchange Bank, New York	214,100,000
17.	Chatham & Phenix Nat'l Bank, New York	179,000,000
18.	First National Bank, Boston	175,500,000
19.	Hanover National Bank, New York	170,100,000
20.	National Park Bank, New York	167,800,000
21.	Security Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles	163,000,000
22.	New York Trust Co., New York	160,100,000
23.	Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland	155,300,000
24.	American Exchange Nat'l Bank, New York	153,600,000
25.	National Shawmut Bank, Boston	137,400,000
	Total	$6,785,400,000

FAMILY WAGES

A MAN'S wages are properly based on the work he does, but his need varies, not according to his ability but according to his family responsibilities. Furthermore, it is good public policy to encourage large families and to discourage bachelorhood and childless wedlock. In France, larger families are considered almost essential to the future existence of the nation. This being the case, it is not strange that we should see in France the rapid development of a system of "family allowances," or "supplementary wages," or "family wages," or "special wages," or, in French, "*allocations familiales*" or "*sursalaire.*" As Mary T. Waggaman explains in the current *Monthly Labor Review*, issued by the Department of Labor at Washington, some 2,500,000 employees in France are now entitled to benefit by family allocations, and the annual amount of grants is over 300,000,000 francs. The striking progress of the new system in Europe seems important to this writer as another turn in the evolution of social and industrial insurance, and because "the new practise seems to point to potential changes in the manner of making wage adjustments and to suggest, tho as yet obscurely, a solution to some of the most impenetrable wage problems." The article in the October *Review* takes up the system as it is being worked out in France and Belgium. A leader in the organization of family wage funds in France considers the new movement to be based on equity and to be meeting "a national need in the grave depopulation crisis, when the average birth-rate does not exceed 0.4 of a child per worker." While it indicates generosity on the part of French employers, the system helps them by encouraging the recruiting of labor and contributing to the creation of a superior labor reserve. Certain employees in government departments had received payments of this kind even before the war, and there is now "a system of family allocations applicable to all state administrations." We read further:

> A law was passed on July 22, 1923, providing an annual allowance of 90 francs ($17.37, par) for each child under 13 years of age in excess of three children in French families. The allowance may be granted up to 16 years of age if the children are still in school, apprenticed, "invalided, or incurably ill." The departments or communes may increase these national grants from their own funds.
>
> Even before the World War certain public agencies, large transportation companies, and important financial, industrial, and commercial establishments in France were also paying special allowances to the members of their personnel who had very young children or children who had not reached the working age. During the war the practise of granting these allowances

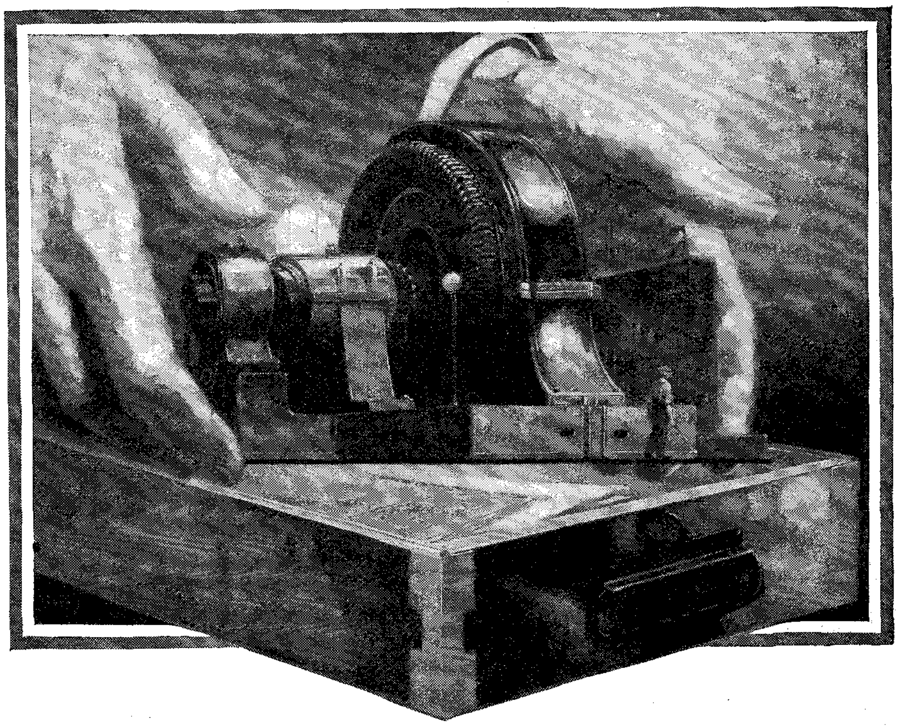
was substantially extended, being taken up not only by additional individual employers but by groups of employers in the same industry or the same locality who formed compensation funds for the payment of these allocations. The Association of Metallurgists at Grenoble was a pioneer in establishing one of these compensation funds in 1916.

There are now 123 of these funds, which include a membership of over 7,600 undertakings. In addition, the system is being studied in various other industrial centers. It is estimated that 2,500,000 employees in France are entitled to benefit by family allocations through compensation funds or otherwise, and that the annual amount of such grants is over 300,000,000 francs ($57,900,000, par).

In France there are two kinds of compensation funds, those organized regionally and those organized according to industries, the former seeming to be the more successful. The compensation funds were created, of course, "to equalize the distribution of expenses arising from the payments of family allocations." There are various arrangements for granting the payments, as for instance:

(1) Increased allowance for second and subsequent children.
(2) Same allowance for each child.
(3) No allowance for first child or for first two children, but high allowances for subsequent ones.
(4) Same (rather low) allowance for first two children, increased allowance for subsequent ones.
(5) High allowance for first or first two and lower for subsequent children.

Allowances have ranged from ten to fifty francs per month for the first child, and from five to a hundred francs for the fourth. The age limit is generally thirteen or fourteen years. Some funds pay a maternity benefit and nursing allowances, which are said to have given splendid results. Efforts are being made to arrange for family wages to farm workers. The labor unions in France look upon the movement with considerable suspicion. Their objections, as set forth in a recent convention of the general Confederation of Labor of France runs somewhat as follows: This sort of thing should be done by the community and not by private employers; "it has the effect of lowering wages and it is liable to result in a conflict between the claims of workers with families and those of other workers"; it puts employers in too close touch with the worker's private affairs; the same result could be attained more satisfactorily by a minimum wage system. Employers who have tried the plan seem to like it. The director of the central committee on family allowances thinks it will "perhaps permit labor to realize by degrees its social aspirations without abusive overcharges on production." The president of one compensation fund admits that the system is not a universal panacea, and suggests three general principles: "(1) the allowances must be sufficient; (2) they must be supplemental to a fair wage proportionate to the work



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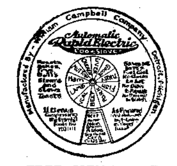
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

accomplished; (3) they must be the beginning of closer cooperation between employers and workers."

It is estimated that in Belgium there are from 225,000 to 250,000 workers "living under the régime of family allowances," not counting the number of government employees. Banks in Antwerp and Brussels are planning to pay family allowances, as is also the National Federation of Belgian Mine Operations. The Socialists and the Christian Trade Unions in Belgium are inclined to support the system. The Belgian Commission on Large Families has made an analysis of the principles on which the practise of family allowances is based, a summary of which may be quoted in part from *The Labor Reivew:*

> The commission declares that it is reasonable to consider the "social value of the father of a family" in addition to his value as a worker; that the family is actually the source of "the necessary renewal of all human forces and activities and that the father of a family assures to the society in which he lives future prosperity and security, while the celibate and the childless married worker generally provide only for their personal needs." It is equitable that society should fully compensate the father of a family because of the benefits society secures from his assumption of responsibilities. It is also pointed out that employers have a special interest in the stability and renewal of their labor supply. On the other hand, the commission emphasizes the importance of making a clear-cut distinction between the remuneration for the labor of a father of a family and the payment for his socio-economic services.

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> A common method of financing such transactions is that the American seller demands a large part of the total purchase price in cash—sometimes this proportion is as much as 75 per cent.—on the arrival of the steamer at the European port in which the cotton is unloaded. Credit is extended for the balance. The shippers usually take pains to be sure that the cash payment provides at least a major portion of the cost of the cotton to them.
>
> Payment for the cotton frequently is made in currency foreign to Russia, balances of which have been accumulated in banking centers, principally London, in payment for Russian exports.

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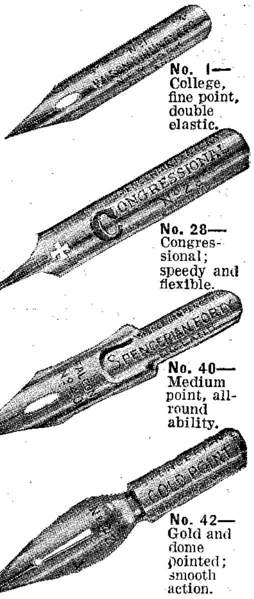

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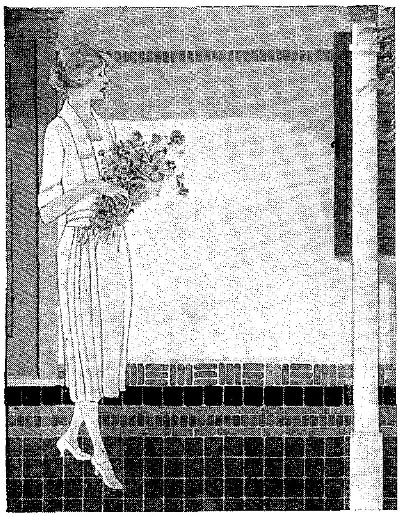

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

October 17.—The Philippine Legislature approves the action of the Independence Commission of last July in demanding the recall of Gov.-Gen. Leonard Wood.

Premier Poincaré informs Chancellor Stresemann of Germany, it is reported, that three weeks will be set aside to ascertain by the acts of the Berlin Government what degree of confidence France may repose in Germany's protestations of good-will.

October 18.—Bavaria and Saxony sever diplomatic relations, the Bavarian Government refusing to receive Saxony's new Minister so long as the Communist party is represented in the Saxon ministry.

October 20.—The Bavarian Government breaks with the Berlin Government when Dr. von Kahr, military dictator of Bavaria, appoints General von Lossow commander-in-chief of the Bavarian division of the Reichswehr, after President Ebert had ousted him from that position. The Bavarian Government also takes charge of the 12,000 Federal troops garrisoned in Bavaria.

President Masaryk of Czecho-Slovakia accepts in principle a series of agreements, commercial, political, and military, with France.

October 21.—Rhineland Separatists seize the towns of Aix-la-Chapelle and Gross-Gerau, and proclaim a Rhineland Republic.

Demonstrations against the high cost of living occur in several cities of Germany.

October 22.—Six more towns—Muenchen-Gladbach, Crefeld, Julich, Montjoie, Cleve, and Duren—are occupied by the Rhineland Separatists, and General von Lossow, commander-in-chief of the Bavarian forces, calls upon the entire German Army to revolt against the Berlin Government. At Coblenz ten Separatists are reported wounded in a clash with Prussian police.

About two thousand men in Athens, Greece, led by the royalist General Metexas, are reported in revolt against the military government of Premier Gotanas.

October 23.—The Separatists are driven out of Aix-la-Chapelle, Julich, Muenchen-Gladbach, Neuss and Mayence. M. Tirard, President of the Rhineland Commission, notifies the Separatists' leaders, Dr. Dorten and Joseph Matthes, that he will hold them responsible for keeping order.

Gen. Jan Smuts, Premier of the South African Republic, speaking at a dinner to the South African delegates to the British Imperial Conference in London, calls for a conference of the Powers looking toward a reparations settlement, warning Great Britain and the United States against "excessive generosity" in the remission of the inter-allied war debts which might aid in further militarization of the Continent.

In a farewell speech at the Pilgrims' dinner in London, Ambassador Harvey says that the United States is still willing "to promote any scheme for the economic rehabilitation of Europe," when Europe is ready for friendly intervention.

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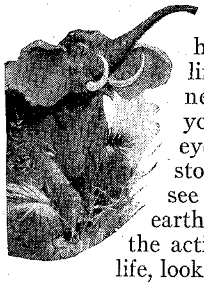

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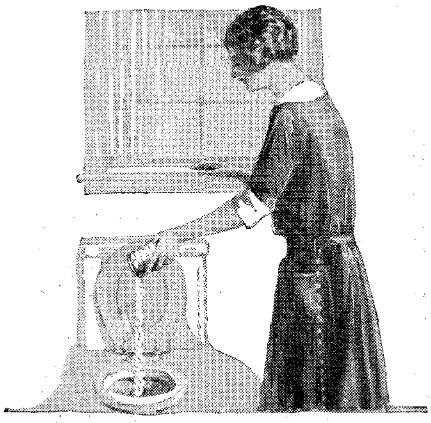

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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

DOMESTIC

October 17.—The National Council of Congregational Churches approves the movement toward organic union of the Presbytery and the Congregational Union of Cleveland, Ohio, and affirms its desire that the merger may become national.

Mr. Lloyd George says in a speech at Chicago that "vengeance is justice without wisdom," and that the French occupation of the Ruhr will produce more trouble than cash.

October 18.—Anti-Klan and pro-Klan resolutions are defeated by the American Legion in convention at San Francisco; but the Legion adopts a resolution condemning any individual, or group of individuals, or organization which fosters racial, religious or class strife. The Legion also adopts a resolution favoring adjusted compensation for ex-service men and complete rehabilitation of disabled veterans.

Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes issues a statement saying the responsibility for enforcement of Prohibition is first with municipal and county officials, then with State officials. Federal officials will care for the larger cases of violation.

Because of a drought, 300 factories in Hudson and Bergen Counties, New Jersey, have their water supply cut off and are forced to stop work.

Secretary of War Weeks makes public a statement recently sent Gov.-Gen. Leonard Wood endorsing and commending his administration in the Philippines.

October 19.—The Governors' conference at West Baden, Indiana, adopts a resolution endorsing national Prohibition and pledging President Coolidge the Governors' fullest cooperation in enforcing the Volstead Law. This action was followed by the formal resignation of Gov. John M. Parker, of Louisiana, from the conference.

John R. Quinn, of California, is elected national commander of the American Legion, succeeding Alvin Owsley.

October 20.—The conference of Governors called by President Coolidge to consider Prohibition enforcement adopts suggestions which would coordinate the work of Federal, State, county and municipal forces for Prohibition enforcement, and which would educate school children as to the evils of liquor.

Zev, the American horse, beats Papyrus, the British horse, by five lengths, at Belmont Park, in the first international race held in this country.

October 21.—The United States Railroad Labor Board announces its award of an increase of one to two cents an hour to clerks, station forces, dock, warehouse and platform freight-handlers, and to similar employees of sixty-five carriers.

October 22.—Gov. J. C. Walton of Oklahoma is impeached by the House of Representatives on twenty-two counts.

October 23.—Governor Walton of Oklahoma is suspended from office by the State Senate, following his impeachment by the House of Representatives.

A convention of Ford-for-President Clubs is called to be held in Detroit on December 12-14.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. H.," New York City—"What is the pronunciation of *Papyrus*, and what is the origin of the name?"

The word is pronounced *pa-pai'-rus—a* as in *final; ai* as in *aisle; u* as in *but;* accented on the second syllable. *Papyrus* is a rush-like plant from 6 to 10 feet high, growing in marshy places. The ancient Egyptians, and later the Greeks and Romans, made a writing paper by taking thin longitudinal strips from the stem or pith of the plant, overlaying other strips at right angles, soaking the material in water, then pressing and drying the sheets. These sheets, pasted end to end, made a roll. The word *paper* is directly derived from the ancient Greek form, *papyros.*

"N. A. K. V.," New York City—The *Trocadero*, about which you inquire, is a palace that was built in Paris on a hill outside Passy. It was built by Davioud and Bourdais on the occasion of the Paris International Exposition of 1878. It was on the site occupied by this palace that Napoleon I. intended to build a palace for the King of Rome, for which Percier and Fontaine had outlined the plans. Within this palatial edifice the French have installed a Museum of Sculpture, a Museum of Indo-Chinese Art, and a Museum of Ethnographic Art. The Museum was inaugurated in 1882. The various collections of articles made are for the purpose of comparison, and embrace Assyrian, Belgian, Dutch, German, Greek, Italian, Roman, Swiss, and other specimens of various kinds.

"A. E. F.," Camden, Ark.—THE NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY defines the word *amalgamate*, in the sense to which you refer, as "to mix or blend together in a homogeneous body; combine; coalesce, as two parts in growth." You can say that one body of people *amalgamates* with another, in the sense that it becomes fused into it, or becomes a part of it which can not be distinguished as separate, as "The Norman invaders *amalgamated* with the native race," but you can not use the word in the sense of "having intercourse with," or "meeting together for a purpose," so your sentences "I *amalgamated* with the people," and "The Blacksmiths and Firemen, etc., *amalgamated* with the town to protect themselves against the Unions," are not correct. In the first instance, you should say *mixed with* or *mingled with*, and in the second you should say *combined with.*

"J. S. M.," Indianapolis, Ind.—(1) *Ink* was known to the Chinese at a very early period. No one knows the name of the inventor or the date of its invention.

(2) *Copying machines* for letters were invented by James Watt in 1778; patented in May, 1780. Wedgwood's *manifold writer* was patented in 1806, and in 1855 Terry patented a *copying machine* to be combined within the cover of a book.

(3) With reference to the *hectograph, electric pen, mimeograph, stylograph,* the best course to pursue in discovering by whom and in what year these were patented is to make inquiry at the United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., which no doubt can give you the information at first hand.

(4) *Steel pens* were invented before the destruction of Pompeii (A. D. 79), for in the Museum of Naples there is a pen-point made of bronze, slit after the manner practised to-day, which was found in the ruins of Pompeii, but they were first commonly known in the 15th century. *Barrel pens* were first made in 1780 by a split-ring maker of Birmingham named Samuel Harrison. A blacksmith of Sedgeley, Worcestershire, named Sheldon, improved the method of making these, tapering or splitting the nib or pen-point before the barrel pen was tempered. In 1803 Bryan Donkin made barrel pens with pen-points of steel, brass, silver, gold, and platinum. To him was granted the first English patent for making steel pens.

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The Time of Trial.—"Do you have to see a doctor before you get booze in this town?"

"No, afterwards."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

It's Too Much.—The convicts at Princetown have been shown a comic American convict film. This confirms us in our intention of keeping good.—*London Opinion.*

Nobody In.—Opportunity knocked at the Business Man's door.

"You can't see him now," they said, "he is in conference."—*Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record.*

Why Be Well?—Jud Tunkins says patent medicine ads are so attractive that it makes a man who has his health feel like he was missing something. — *Washington (D. C.) Evening Star.*

A Word Does It.—"Which weeds are the easiest weeds to kill?" asked the city chap of the farmer.

"Widows' weeds," replied the farmer; "you have only to say 'wilt thou' and they wilt."—*The Lyre.*

As to Noses.—A flapper thinks the best thing to do with a nose is powder it, but personally we think the best thing to do with a nose is to keep it out of other people's affairs and off of the grindstone.—*Cincinnati Express.*

Forward Looking, at Least.—"When is that painter coming to do your house?"

"Always to-morrow. I think he's one of those Futurists we hear about."—*London Opinion.*

Deep Dilemma.—"Why is the little fellow crying?"

"Because he can't have a holiday."

"Why can't he have a holiday?"

"Because he doesn't go to school yet!"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter (Munich).*

Auto Lessons.—S. P. C. A. Agent—"I have a report that you're in the habit of shooing your poultry into a field and then trying deliberately to run them down with an automobile. What's the idea?"

Farmer—"The idear is that I've lost more'n a dozen this past summer by sudden death on the highway, so I'm training the rest of them to be auto-shy."—*Judge.*

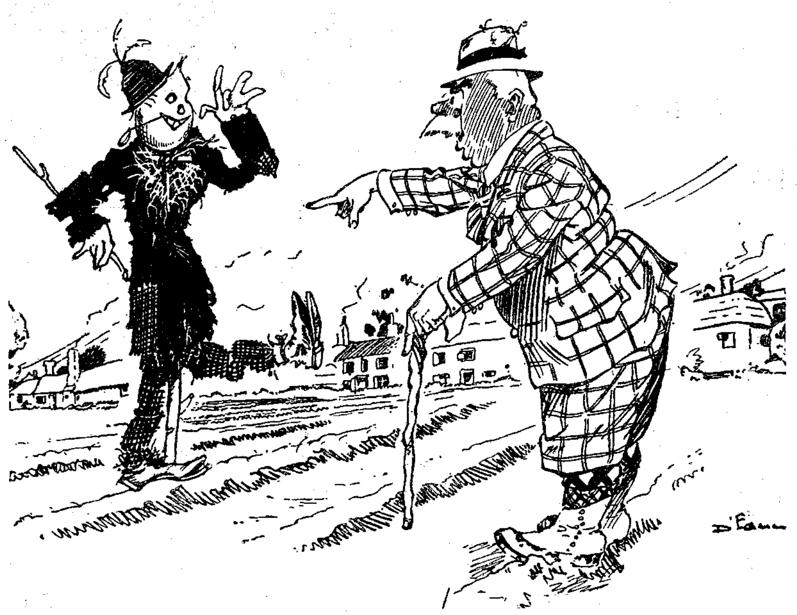
Wasted Breath.—A Texas attorney was delivering a Fourth of July address. He had held forth prosily for nearly an hour, apparently without getting anywhere. At length he stopt, and then said in impressive tones: "I pause to ask myself a question."

A voice from back of the hall shouted: "Better not. You'll only get a fool answer."—*The Lawyer and Banker.*

Cutting.—"Why are you mailing all those empty envelops?"

"I'm cutting classes in a correspondence school."—*The Showme.*

Renewed International Tension.—Saxophones, eight feet long, are being made in America. This must be in sheer defiance of the Disarmament Conference, and we hope to learn that the keels of several superbagpipes have been laid on the Clyde.—*London Opinion.*



Major (who has left his glasses at home): "Are you aware that this is private property, sir?" —*The Humorist* (London).

Poor Bag.—She—"You went shooting with Smith?"

He—"Yes."

She—"Shoot anything."

He—"Only Smith."—*London Mail.*

Cause and Effect.—Sign on florist's window—"Say It with Moonshine." A curious pedestrian went inside and inquired about it. The florist answered, "Well, if you say it with moonshine, the flowers will come later."—*Lyre.*

A Personal One.—"Don't they ever have a Clean-up Week in this town?" demanded the transient who had just entered with his suitcase.

"Yes," replied the departing guest, as he sorrowfully paid his bill. "The hotels seem to be conducting one now."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

What Do They Want?—

MORE RAIN NEEDED
TO RELIEVE JERSEY

Headline in the New York World (Oct. 21).

DROUGHT STILL
CLOSES PLANTS
IN NEW JERSEY

Headline in the New York Daily News Record (Oct. 21).

JERSEY CITIZENS
CALL ON COOLIDGE
TO PARCH STATE

Headline in the New York Tribune (Oct. 21).

Safe Secrets.—She—"How is it that widows generally manage to marry again?"

He—"Because dead men tell no tales."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Built to Order.—"What's the matter with Smith? Got lumbago or spinal curvature or something?"

"No, he has to walk that way to fit some shirts his wife made for him."—*Exchange.*

In Retreat.—A new jazz band has been practising on the roof of a hotel. We hear that if they are pursued any further they will make a last desperate stand.—*London Opinion.*

He Won.—The race was over, the flag hoisted, and the crowd of fortunates who had backed the winner had gathered round the bookmaker to receive their winnings.

One vacant-looking individual, who was evidently "seeing life" for the first time, claimed £5.

"What did you back?" asked the fat-faced man with the big waist, who was standing on a stool.

"Silver Cloud," replied the vacant one.

"Why, man alive," yelled the man with the satchel, "that horse turned back and finished at the starting-post!"

"I know that," said the other. "But didn't I back the horse both ways?"

There was a dull thud on the greensward, and an anxious crowd gathered. The man with the big waist had fainted.—*Punch (London).*

A New Reason.—"No man is a hero to his valet," remarked the ready-made philosopher.

"It's not to be wondered at," rejoined Miss Cayenne. "Anybody who wants to be considered a hero ought at least to be man enough to dress himself."—*Washington Star.*

Careless John.—Mrs. Blake—"Husbands are strange creatures."

Her Friend—"Aren't they? John has to ask his garage man a hundred questions about the brand and manufacture before he puts a drop of oil into the car, but he never asks his bootlegger a single question for fear of hurting his feelings."—*New York Sun.*

Each in His Own Tongue.—The correspondent of a large business concern had been invited out to dinner by a friend. At the table the host asked him to say grace. It was a new experience, but he was not to be found wanting.

"Dear Lord," he began, "we thank Thee for all Thy favors of recent date. Permit us to express our heartfelt gratitude. We trust that we may continue to merit Your confidence and that we shall receive many more blessings from You in the future. Amen."—*Store News.*